PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,633—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	9th Aug.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Perdit	23rd „
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	R. H. Gordon	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.

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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct
a TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5095	25th Nov.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	23rd Aug.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 31st July, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY the 8th August, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, 12th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th August, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, EAST LONDON AND PORT ELIZABETH.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 12th August.

FOR ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. "PALITANA" 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 23rd August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 13th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th August, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Aug., 1902.
Dco. BALDUINO	4,580	E. Denegri.	15th Sept., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti.	15th Oct., 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 605.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	„ 907-8	„ 550	

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class, Rs. 600, Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th August, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

STEAM.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May, 1902.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SULTAN	2,884	Ahrens	18th August 1902
S. S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	1st Sept. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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HARRIS'S WILTSHIRE BACON

Every Side Bears the CROWN BRAND.

The consumption of Harris's Wiltshire Bacon exceeds that of any other six or seven curers together.

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Specially Selected, and cured for

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DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT).

TRADE MARK.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE FOR
MALARIA AND INFLUENZA, INTERMITTANT, JUNGLE and BILIOUS FEVERS.

Fevers of all types and at all stages, and a mild attack of Plague.

It is without its equal in persistent and protracted Agues, and a short trial proves its efficacy.

Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC promises all important advantages over other fabrigue, that it may be administered when the Fever is on or off and it does not produce any unpleasant symptoms which frequently follow the use of other Fever Remedies.

AS A PREVENTIVE

People residing in such places where there is an epidemic of Plague or in low damp places or frequenting the malarious districts are strongly advised to keep a bottle of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC with them and take a small dose of it every day before going out on duty.

It is quite harmless and can be given to a child with safety.

This remedy has been tried over 25 years with success.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

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M. T. MADON & CO., CHEMISTS,
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Can be had at Messrs. KEMP & Co., TREACHER & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

„ Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

„ The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1902.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

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This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of [illegible]ness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles TREZIVA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood [illegible]. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

THE "CROWN" PIANO.

ONE of the best known PIANOS in America to-day is the "CROWN." It is as well known in America as the great makers of the Continent that have been known for over a century across the water.

What has caused the popularity of the "CROWN," may be asked by those not familiar with the Piano. We will answer briefly that it is on account of its superb mechanism. Every little detail of the instrument is looked after by expert mechanics with the greatest care, from the sounding-board to its exterior design. The men who examine every part to that which goes to make up the whole of the numerous details of a first class Piano have had years of experience in Piano building and regulating. Those men not only know the demands of the hour, but are constantly making experiments and improvements whenever and wherever an opportunity presents itself. On account of this care and study the "CROWN" Piano is known as a marvellous instrument in construction and perfection of tone, quality, delicate action and artistic design. But this is not all. While the "CROWN" Piano is all its qualities mentioned, is as near perfection as skill can make it, it is capable of imitating the sound of nearly every orchestral instrument known. This instead of detracting from the sweet and pure tone of the Piano, improves it.

In connection with the other features is a practice clarier, a device which never allows the hammer to touch the strings during periods of practice, thus saving the Pianos from constant wear, and at the same time saving the performer the annoyance of that continuous monotone so distasteful to a sensitive ear.

ORCHESTRAL GRAND "CROWN" PIANO.

THE PIANO OF MANY TONES.

Mahogany finish on solid hardwood. Seven and one-third octaves, Overstrung Scale. Three unisons to each note except in heavy bass section. Genuine ivory and ebony keys. Full iron frame. Genuine hand carved ornamentations. Music rack full length of top frame. Solid brass continuous hinges on lid and fall-board, highly nickel plated. Nickel plated pedals, hammer rail and action brackets. Four pedals, Patent mouse-proof device and all the latest patented improvements.

CASH RS. 950.

On the Hire System } For 12 months Rs. 88-12 per month,
„ 21 „ „ 47-8 „

EXTRAS.

Packing Case	...Rs. 25	Revolving Piano Stool	...Rs. 18
Woollen Cover	... „ 15	Set of insulators	... „ 6

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

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4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
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Cheapest Dealers in
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ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "SILESIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS via Karachi, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE THIS DAY APPOINTED TURNER, HOARE & Co., ENGINEERS, of BOMBAY, our SOLE AGENTS for the SUPPLY of our ELECTRIC LIGHT FITTINGS, including MOTORS, SWITCHBOARDS, LAMPS, ELECTRIC HEATING APPARATUS, and all accessories.

We have arranged to keep in Bombay a Large Stock of the above, all inquiries regarding which, should be addressed to TURNER, HOARE & Co., 8, Elphinstone Circle.

VERITYS, Ltd.

August 1st, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

THE Public are reminded that TICKETS must be PURCHASED at Victoria Terminus for these Special Express Trains the day previous to departure. This will be adhered to in future as inconvenience results unless Passengers book the day before for the train.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th August, 1902.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THIS COMPANY'S GOODS DEPOTS at CARNAC BRIDGE, COLABA and GRANT ROAD, will be CLOSED for the DESPATCH and DELIVERY of GOODS TRAFFIC on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, that day being a Public Holiday on account of the CORONATION OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING EMPEROR.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th August, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF BURMA CUT TEAKWOOD WAGON ROOF BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Acting Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 P. M., (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 13th August, 1902, for the supply of

60 TONS BURMA CUT TEAKWOOD WAGON ROOF BOARDS.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Railway's printed form, which can be had on application to the Undersigned, together with specification and particulars of delivery.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 7th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

A LIMITED NUMBER of EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CLERKS are REQUIRED for work on the Wheatstone Automatic System at the Delhi Durbar. They will be trained as unpaid probationers in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, and on passing the necessary examination will be appointed Signallers on Rs. 35 a month for Local Service in any province they may Select, except Burmah Madras or Bellary.

2. An Examination for the appointment of these probationers will be held at the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, at 11 A.M. on the 19th and 20th August.

3. Intending Candidates must submit copies of certificates of age (which must be under 20 years) and character, before 15th August, or they will not be permitted to enter for the Examination.

E. A. KENYON,
Superintendent in charge, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.
Bombay, 4th August, 1902.

NOTICE.

THE COURT of WARDS, Madras, is prepared to receive OFFERS of LOANS on behalf of the KALAHASTI and KARVETNAGAR ESTATES now under its management, the amounts required being about 41 lakhs for the former and 38 lakhs for the latter estate. Further information may be obtained on enquiry (preferably personal) at the office of the Court of Wards, Chepauk, Madras. Applications should be addressed to the Undersigned.

A. R. CUMMING,
Secretary.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.

Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.

1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received up to THURSDAY, the 28th AUGUST, 1902, FOR THE SUPPLY OF MINERAL OIL for Lubricating purposes, required during the year commencing from 1st January, 1903.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required, can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "TENDERS FOR MINERAL OIL."

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

6. The tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company at Dharwar on Friday, the 29th August, 1902, at noon.

A. R. ANDERSON,
Acting Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 25th July, 1902.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.

Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.

Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

THE "CROWN" PUZZLE given free. It is hard to work the puzzle but it is harder to find Organs equal to the "CROWN" Best for Church. Best for Homes. The Puzzle will be found an interesting and amusing problem.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—A NURSE. to accompany Lady to Ceylon, two Children, 6 years and 5 months. Apply to Mrs. DE WILTON, Great Western Hotel.

WE CAN SUPPLY YOU ONE SINGER'S MACHINE which can turn out Embroidery, Art Work, Hemming, Trimming, Cording, Binding, Quilting, &c., &c., and sew from thinnest cloth up to leather and is the cheapest Machine, looking to the quality.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model Riche fitted with ball bearing free wheel and Bowden Triumph pattern brake, a perfect mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 220 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

LADIES WALKING SHOES at SALE PRICES.—Ladies Black and Tan Walking Shoes, good stylish shapes, Reduced to Rs. 2-8, 3, 4 and 4-8, During our Clearance Sale only.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR WHATEVER you need in the Household or for furnishing Camp or Bungalow please apply to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

JUST LANDED.—A very fine Selection of best AMERICAN PLATED WARE by Reed and Barton, consisting of Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Sets, Centre Pieces, Vases, etc—M. BRESLAUER & Co, 9 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—REDUCED PRICE SALE NOW ON. Wonderful Bargains in Gent's Boots and Shoes. Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes at specially Reduced Rates. Must be sold to make room for New Stock.—SUTOR & Co., Retail Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—The LOWER PART of a Commodious BUNGALOW, on Cumballa Hill, nearly opposite Messrs. Kemp's Shop. For terms, apply to SECRETARY, C. M. S. Grant Road, Bombay.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE, MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

GINNING ROLLERS & WASHERS.—Orders now being Registered for Machine or Handmade ROLLER WASHERS and ROLLERS. A large stock of the latter on hand ready for immediate delivery.—SUTOR & Co., Agents, THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE-FOOD,—Unrivalled in the Bazar for price and quality at Rs. 4-12, per cwt, and Rs. 24 per candy. A trial order will prove the recommendation. Free delivery in Bombay.—GRAM AND BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL.—A FINE GRADE OF AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test. Imported by STANDARD OIL CO. of New York. Sold at their Godown, Mazagaon, at Rs. 3-8-2 per case.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL. 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-3-9 per case. at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

CORONATION PORTRAITS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographers of Bombay, have resumed taking CORONATION PORTRAITS at the special Reduced Prices i.e. 3 Copies, Cabinet Size Portraits, for Rs. 10, during this month.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 31 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one rupee.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

TO BE LET.—For the season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolker Road, near the Sea-Shore. Apply to JAFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminal.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreans, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. India: Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription [illegible] per year including Postage.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM.—A safe, speedy and efficacious remedy for Cough, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, &c., &c., Re. 1 Per Bottle. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, CHEMISTS.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 2 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 2. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists post-free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Basirhat, Bengal.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods, consisting of glassware in variety, breakfast sets, cups and saucers, platedware, porcelain, table ornaments, majolica and terracotta figures and busts, fancy lamps, clocks, time-pieces, toys, &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMPS.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the following incandescent Electric Lamps,

About 1,200 lamps of 100 voltage and 16 candle power,
„ 1,900 lamps of 110 voltage and 16 candle power.

The above lamps will be sold in lots to suit purchasers,

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Household furniture, such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, almira, cupboards, hat and book stands, brass double bedstead, Gocart, clock by French, Royal Exchange, London, two four-light cut glass gas chandeliers with lustres.

1 cinematograph by French with lime light and 10 films of beautiful views.
1 pair table telephones.
1 Chubb's safe on stand.
1 Milner's safe on stand.

By order of Messrs. R. A. Parakh & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bertie, Smith & Co., Ld., of Apollo Street—

86 dozen assorted Munyon's remedies and 22 dozen 2 ozs Atkinson's perfumery.

AT 2 P.M.

Few gent's and lady's bicycles by different makers.
1 light vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, SILK AND COTTON WEARING APPAREL, FURNITURE, UTENSILS, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the effects of the late Kassibai, consisting of gold bangles, ring, wank, walls, gote, neck ornaments, head ornaments, pearl nose and ear rings, silver toda, Paijun, waist chain, cup, silk and cotton wearing apparel, copper and brass utensils, wooden cot, mirrors, clock, pictures cupboards, &c.

Also the effects of the late Nandibai consisting of copper and brass utensils, pictures, silk and wearing apparel, &c.

Also the effects of the late Premji Inderji consisting of gold ring, wearing apparel and utensils.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 8th August, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT THE RIDGE ROAD, MALABAR HILL, AND GRANT ROAD.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the day, time, and place mentioned below, sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jehangir Manockjee Contractor, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 23rd April, 1900, the following valuable landed properties :—

PROPERTY AT THE RIDGE ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the building in the course of construction standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,245 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of the vendor, on or towards the south by the property of Mahomedbhoy Rowjee, on or towards the west by the property of Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia, on or towards the east by the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3194 and Street No. 104, together with the building materials lying in the said premises.

PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the building or chawl thereon standing, situate near Grant Road, within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by a piece of ground sold to Hussonally Sullemanjee, part of which is to be used for a proposed road, on or towards the south by the property said to belong to the estate of the late Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on or towards the west by a narrow strip of Government vacant land measuring three feet in width, beyond which is the property said to belong to Hoosein Miya Rahimtoola, and on or towards the east by the property of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Co., which said piece of land is numbered 1-7347 in the books of the Collector of Bombay, and a building thereon is now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mooljee B. Barbhaya, Esq., Solicitor, at his office at Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned,

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, being a Holiday our Usual Weekly Sale will be held TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

On account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Esmail Dada Deorai :—

10 cases corners.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria in very good order,
1 strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 powerful bay waler mare, 15 hands, 5 years, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 handsome brown pony, 13-2 1/2, perfectly quiet in saddle and harness.
1 Duo waler mare, 14 hands, goes in saddle and harness. Hunted two seasons in Bombay Hounds.
1 handsome strong-built landau.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th August, 1902.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1902

WITH AN ACCURATE MAP.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,

PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE for the year 1902 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years. The high position accorded to Macleans Guide as an indispensable book of reference is fully maintained in this edition. The Guide therefore contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest date, and the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and augmented.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road. 3rd Floor, [illegible] or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

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A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

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INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JOHN K. MOIR,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road. Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited,)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street. Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be ascertained on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUDA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Kurrachee,
Steamer Point,
Delhi,
Bombay,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Aden.
Cawnpore,
Colombo,
Mandalay,
Newera Elya,
Kandy,
Tuticorin,
Zanzibar,
Mombassa,

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER-STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

6 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February 1902.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902, AND THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902. ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE" in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

—OR A—

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.

These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

—OR A—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize	... ...	1,000
1 Do.	... ...	500
1 Do.	... ...	250
2 Prizes	Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do.	„ 100 „	200
2 Do.	„ 75 „	150
4 Do.	„ 50 „	200
10 Do.	„ 25 „	250
100 Do.	„ 10 „	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5 „	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1 „	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
8, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

POST FREE.

LOST MANHOOD.

If you wish for Manly Vigor, send for the best and most valuable work on ATROPHY and VARICOCELE by M. D. Ch. M. : with special chapters on the explanation of Vital Secrets, and the certain CURE OF Prostration, DEBILITY and DECAY. This work is the purest guide in ESSENTIAL MATTERS. A few of the ailments which the work treats of are—Nervous Debility in all its forms, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhoea, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Youthful Imprudence, Lost Manhood, Premature Decay, Despondency, Impotence, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Loss of Energy, Varicocele, Pains in the Loins, Dimness of Sight, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Frightful Dreams, Melancholy Noises in the Ears, Foeted Breath, Low Spirits, Timidity, Liver Complaints, Bladder and Kidney Complaints, and every form of disease which affects the Urinary Organs. Write for a copy to-day, and I will send one FREE OF CHARGE. Address :—"SURGEON," 7 Bristol Gardens, Brighton, Sussex, England. Name this paper.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad :—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all, "Lawyer," Ahmedabad :—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

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For all Particulars, apply to the Agents,

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CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

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CLOTH BOUND.

	Rs.	a.
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THE best Cement to use for important Hydraulic Work is Knight, Bevan and Sturge's "Pyramid" Brand, sold in 400-lb. casks. This Cement is guaranteed, and the prices compare favourably with any other brand.

Sole Agents,
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, August 6.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000

Rs. 38'40 were allotted to Calcutta.
,, '10 do. Bombay.
,, 1'50 do. Madras.

Rs. 40'00 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Minimum rate received 7 per cent. Average rate 15'24.

Telegraphic Transfers—nil.

Total amount sold during week	40,70,000
Amount to be allotted next week	40,00,000
Extra allotments of Bills on Bombay Rs.	10,000 } at 1s.
do. Calcutta ,,	1,00,000 } 3 31-32d.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£95 1-8	=	plus 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£100 3-4	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108 1-2	=	do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£64 3-4	=	—1-8
Bar Silver in London	24 1-4	=	unchanged
Do. 2 months hence	24 3-16	=	do.
Do. New York	52 5-8	=	do.
Exchange on London at Paris	25'19 1-2	=	plus 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20'49 1-2	=	plus 1-4
Exchange on New York	4'87 7-8	=	unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	do.
,, Short London Bills 2 5-8	,,	=	do.
,, Indian Bank Bills 2 7-8	,,	=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 2 7-8	,,	=	do.
6 Do. Do. 3 3-8	,,	=	do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-4	,,	=	do.
Do. 7 day market loans 2 3-8	,,	=	do.

Shipping Arrivals—Lettington and Lowenburg.

Linseed 54 1-2, Aug.-Sept. buyers. Tone quiet.

Para Rubber 3.

Freight—Coal, Cardiff to Bombay 13 1-4.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 4 24-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 10,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
4'29	4'20	4'14	4'11
—1	...	...	...
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4'9	4'9	4'9	4'9

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	2,000 Bales.
,, Last year	6,600 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, Continent	2,000 ,,
Mid-Uplands	8 7-8
Futures, month of Dec.	7'62 plus 5
Do. do. March	7'60 plus 5
Coffee	5 3-4

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-8 plus 1-8
Futures month of Sept.	7'73 plus 3
Do. Dec.	7'45 plus 2

Closing tone steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 6th August 1902:—

Cotton	691 bales.
Wheat	5,265 cwts.
Linseed	580 ,,
Rapeseed	933 ,,
Gingellyseed	52 ,,
Poppyseed	559 ,,
Groundnuts	Nil ,,
Castorseed	960 ,,
Rice	4,926 ,,
Myrabollams	463 ,,
Cottonseed	1,704 ,,

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, August 7.

Exchange—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 29-32d
Cridit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 3-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 7-32d
French Francs 3 do do	169
Marks 3 do do	137 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	128 3-4
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	171
Japan 30 ,, ,,	151

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent.—steady.

Cash	97-7
1st Settlement	97-4

Money Market—Tone very easy.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do.	30th June	4	do.

Seeds.—

Linseed.—Tone strong.

Ready } Forward }	10	

Rapeseed.—Tone Firm.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready Do. Forward }	6	7
Yellow Cawnpore Ready do. Forward }	5	13
Yellow Guzerat, Ready do. Forward }	7	5

Poppyseed.—Firm steady.

Ready } Forward }	8	9

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready } Forward }	...	

Liverpool opening telegram—

Tone steady.

Estimated sales	8,000
Total Imports	2,000

August	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4'36	4'33	4'21	4'16
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March.
4'13	4'11	4'11	4'11

Cotton—The market remains steady for spot cotton, and the usual mill purchases are reported. The continued absence of rain has caused a sudden jump in the Sutta market and Marwarris are now paying Rs. 171-72 for Bengals F. G. January and Rs. 218 Broach M. G.ood March.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 1-8
3 per cent Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 3-4
Bar Silver	24 1-4

DIVINE SERVICE.

CORONATION DAY, AUGUST 9.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral—Eyre in flat. Hymns—Special Introit—297, 595 and 379.
GOD SAVE THE KING.
Collection for Coronation Fund of St. George's Hospital.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7 a.m.—Choral, Eucharist and Coronation prayers followed by the National Anthem.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

There will be a Special Joint Service of the Scottish Churches in St Andrews' Church on Coronation Day at 6 p.m. The collection will be for the Coronation Fund of the St. George's Hospital Nursing Association.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.

8 a.m.—Special Coronation Parade Service, Preacher Rev W Seed.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist. Hymns 165, 302 and 219.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Choral, Celebration of the Holy Communion, Alms for the St. George's Coronation Fund.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

(Madras Time.)

8-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist by the Rev Father Tovey.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev D W Kidd. Hymns—232, 550 and 166, National Anthem.

Adverting to the cab accident to Mr. Chamberlain and the need of an improved hansom, a correspondent states that the mishap occurred to the right hon. gentleman twenty years and a week after the death of Joseph Aloysius Hansom, who invented the original form of the vehicle, which takes its name from him. In 1834, some two years after he first thought of the notion, Hansom patented his invention, and sold his rights to a company for £10,000 but did not get a farthing of this sum. The concern got into difficulties and was put straight by Hansom, who received a present of £300 for his services. This was all he obtained for his cab. He was an architect of repute, and designed several Roman Catholic churches in the country. Hansom who was buried at Fulham, started the "Builder" in 1842, but could not carry it on for lack of funds.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of births, marriages, death and memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, Cash strictly in advance.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

ROGERS—MOORE—July 2, at St Matthias' Church, Dublin, by the Rev Cecil Rogers, assisted by the Rev F Dowse, Reginald AP Rogers, son of the late Rev Canon Rogers, to Elsie, daughter of Sir John and Lady Moore.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALONE—August 2, at Allahabad, the wife of H Alone, Head Assistant to the Commissioner, Allahabad Division, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—July 31, at Glen Bannock, Mussoorie, the wife of H Nelson Wright, Esq. I C S, of a son.

DEATH.

MACGREGOR—July 30, at Ghora Dhakk, Gregor Macgregor Second-Lieut, The Cameronians, aged 27 years.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.

KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.

Per Jar, Re. 1-12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m. Sun sets, 6h. 32m. High water, 2-11 m., 2-19a. Low water, 7-45m., 8-28a.
P. and O. s.s. Persia, with English mails of 28th ult., due to arrive at 6. a. m.
Coronation Concert, Seamen's Rest, 9 p. m.
Coronation Calico Fancy Dress Dance, United Club, Byculla, 9 p. m.

FOOTBALL.

R. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the Esplanade Band Stand, this evening.

Cricket.—The match between the B. B. and C. I Railway and the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, which was fixed to come off yesterday was cancelled.

Fair.—The annual Hindu fair known as the "Nag Punchmi Fair" will be held to-day at Bellasis Road.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. Umlazi via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., on the 12th and 13th instant.—Mails for Ceylon per extra s.s. Silesia will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m., to-day.

Theft on Board a Steamer.—Mr. R. S. B. Butler, Chief Officer of the steamer Ellora, has reported to the police the theft of a bag containing Rs. 700 in silver from a drawer in his cabin between 1 and 2-30 p. m. on Wednesday. It appears that on the afternoon of the 5th instant the chief officer received from the captain the sum of thirteen thousand rupees in currency notes and seven hundred and sixty rupees in silver for the purpose of paying of the ship's company. He paid the officers and engineers and placed the balance in notes and silver in the safe. On Wednesday forenoon he removed the money from the safe and put it in a drawer in his cabin and locked it up. He left the cabin at 1 p. m. for tiffin and returned about an hour and-a-half after, intending to pay off the doctor when he found the drawer open and the bag containing the seven hundred rupees in silver missing. The bundle of notes, which had been left close beside the bag was found intact.

Suicide of a New Arrival.—At the J.J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Gainoo Kooshaba, a Hindu fruit seller, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased came to Bombay on Tuesday last from his native country to collect outstandings and put up with his sister Thakoo in Chunam Kiln Road. The same evening about 8 o'clock he left his sister's house, saying he would soon return. He, however, did not turn up again; and it appears that after leaving his sister's house, he went to a friend of his named Julia Bapoo in 7th Lane, Khetwady, and asked him for a night's lodging. Juba acceded to his request and offered him some food, which the deceased refused to take and went to sleep. The next morning the deceased was found drowsy and could not be aroused. He was conveyed to the J.J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had been suffering from opium poisoning. He died a few hours after admission. It was subsequently ascertained that he had purchased half a tola of opium from a shopkeeper in Bhat Bazaar, on the previous day. He was said to be in easy circumstances and had no trouble. Neither his sister nor his friend could assign any reason for his committing suicide. The jury however returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by poisoning himself with opium.

NOTES FROM GOA.

Our Panjim correspondent writing on Tuesday says:—At last, the W. I. Portuguese Railway line is to be taken charge of by the Southern Maratha Railway Company as from 1st July last, for five years, in virtue of an agreement entered into between the two Companies in London and approved by the Lisbon Ministry. It is believed the arrangement will prove beneficial to the Portuguese Government who had guaranteed interest on the capital of the Company.

Our rainy season is nearly at an end, and the total fall this year has been heavy, over 90 inches, but still we need more rain in this and next months.

Our Governor-General is very busy in these day, making selection and nominations of Military officers for the various districts comprised in this and other Portuguese colonies in India. The nominations already made seem to meet with general approval, and have enhanced the Governor's popularity.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Death from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	0	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	3	1	100
Total plague deaths to date	112,500	92,123	
Same date last year	17	19	129

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY POLICE COMMITTEE.

Under instructions from Government, all persons interested in the inquiries of the Bombay Presidency Police Committee are invited to send written communications to the President of the Committee on any of the following subjects:—

"(i) whether the organization, training, strength, and pay of the different ranks of the district police, both superior and subordinate, foot and mounted, whether on ordinary duty or in the reserve, are adequate to secure the preservation of the public peace and the proper investigation and detection of crime, and, if not, what changes are required in them, with regard to local conditions, in order to attain these objects;

(ii) whether existing arrangements secure that crime is fully reported or required to be supplemented in any way; and, in particular, whether the village officers and the rural police are efficient aids to the district police in the matter of reporting crime, and, if not, how the relations between the former and the latter can (subject to the condition that the rural police must not be enrolled under the Police Act) be improved;

(iii) whether the system of investigating offences now in force, the object being to provide for the full investigation of all serious crime, while avoiding interference by the police in trivial matters, is capable of improvement, and, if so, in what manner; and whether the institution of fully organised Criminal Investigation Departments, either Imperial or Provincial, is recommended;

(iv) whether the form of statistical returns now adopted is satisfactory or capable of improvement, and whether the use to which such returns are now put as tests of police working is appropriate or not;

(v) whether the general supervision exercised by the Magistracy over the police, and the control of the superior officers (including Inspectors) over the investigation of crime are adequate to prevent oppression on the part of the subordinate police; and, if not, how they can be made so;

(vi) whether the existing organization of the Railway police, its operation as between provinces and states, and its connection with district police are in a satisfactory condition, and, if not, what improvements can be effected; and,

(vii.) whether the career at present offered to natives in the police is sufficiently attractive to induce the proper stamp of men to enter it; and, if not, what steps can be taken to remedy this evil consistently with the recognized measure of necessity for European control in the district charges."

Upon receipt of communications, should it appear to the Committee desirable to have a personal interview with any of the writers, they will be requested to meet the Committee at such of the foollowing centres as may be most convenient to themselves:—

Poona, Surat, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Satara.

All communications should be sent in as early as possible, and, in any case, before the 15th of September to Mr. E. L. Cappel, President, Bombay Presidency Police Committee.

DAMAGES FOR A FALSE CHANGE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday in a suit brought by Manohardas Sunderjee against Goculdas Luchmandas, in which the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages for the acts of the defendant in maliciously, and without reasonable or probable cause, filing an information against the plaintiff in the Esplanade Police Court on the 31st May 1901. Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Bhundarker, instructed by Mr. Hiralal Dayabhoy, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Bhadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhalal, Jamsetjee, and Hiralal, represented the defendant.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving judgment, said this was an action for malicious prosecution, in which the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages for proceedings taken against him in the Presidency Magistrate's Court by the defendant. A complaint was lodged by the defendant in that court charging the plaintiff with the offences of cheating and criminal misappropriation, and a summons was served on the plaintiff to appear and answer the charge. After obtaining two postponments, the defendent withdrew the charges on the ground that the matters in dispute appeared to be of a civil nature, and the magistrate discharged the plaintiff. The plaintiff alleged that the prosecution was inspired by malice, and there was no reasonable or probable cause for it. No malice in fact, or rather express malice was alleged. But his Lordship was asked to hold that there was want of reasonable and probable cause, and to infer from that what is called malice in law. The question therefore was, firstly, whether want of reasonable and probable cause was proved, and if it was, secondly, whether the circumstances were such as tojustify the influence of malice from them? Addressing himself to the first of these two questions, his Lordship should state at the outset that it turned upon facts, some of which were in dispute; and which he must, therefore, determine upon the evidence on the record before finding on the question of reasonable and probable cause. Having gone into the details of the evidence, his Lordship said the plaintiff's case was that, having regard to what had occurred just four months before, the criminal prosecution, the defendant had not only no justification whatever for the charges of cheating and criminal misappropriation levelled against him, but knew, or must have known when he lodged the complaint, that the charges were false. Having gone into further evidence in the case, his Lordship said it became material, under these two versions, to decide whether the plaintiff was a partner of the defendant, as alleged by the plaintiff, or a mere servant, as alleged by the defendant. The plaintiff had called one witness in support of his allegation; the defendant's story stood uncorroborated. Moreover, the defendant admitted that the plaintiff had often asked him to admit him as a partner. Having gone into details of the evidence, his Lordship said that the evidence was quite clear to his mind as proving that the plaintiff was a partner of the defendant, and that exhibit A was executed by the plaintiff as a release of all his claims on the defendant as a partner. His Lordship found that the defendant and plaintiff were partners in Samvat 1957; that a dispute arose between them as to the partnership, that the dispute was settled by the defendant paying Rs. 1,000 to the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff should relinquish all claims on the defendant's shop. One of the terms of the settlement which was come to, was that if the plaintiff had either received monies or goods from any one in the name of the shop, the plaintiff, and not the shop, should be responsible for them; and the defendant was well aware of this arrangement when he lodged the complaint in the Police Court. The evidence the was such as to satisfy his Lordship that there was an utter absence of reasonable and probable cause for the criminal prosecution of the plaintiff by the defendant. The defendant knew all the facts, and yet lodged the complaint. If with all the knowledge he had, he rushed into a court of law, he could not be said to have honestly believed in the plaintiff's guilt. His object was no other than to make the criminal law serve the purpose of his personal spite for the plaintiff—spite conceived by the fact that the plaintiff had, through the intervention of a third party, got Rs. 1,000 from the defendant on account of his share in the shop. His Lordship found that the prosecution was also malicious. In assessing damages, his Lordship said the plaintiff's reputation could not be very high since he had passed through the Insolvency Court, and there was still an unsatisfied decree against him. Nevertheless, he was entitled to some damages, and considering his position in life, the anxiety and the trouble he was put to, his Lordship considered Rs. 500 as a sufficient compensation. His Lordship awarded the plaintiff Rs. 500 as damages from the defendant, and rejected the claim as to the rest of the amount of Rs. 5,000. The defendant must pay to the plaintiff all the costs of this suit.

POONA RACES.

HANDICAPS.

3RD EXTRA MEETING—SATURDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

The Little Arab Plate—6 furlongs—Brigand 9-12, President 9-5, Achilles 8-13, Fruit Salt 8-8, Governor 8-7, Narunje 8-6, Chancellor 8-3, Gallant 8-1, Tirah 7-12, The Robber 7-11 Shaiboob 7-8, Firdosi 7-0, Zooraf 6-8, Young Taisseer 6-4 and John Roberts 6-0.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7 lbs. Two Top weights not accepting weights to be raised 4 lbs.

The Special Stakes—5 furlongs—Pinwire 12-0, Waress 11-10, Patridian 11-9, Widgeon 11-7, Lady Dean 11-4, Zara 11-3, Tam Ring 11-0, Scorn 10-8, Bellevue 10-7, Chancellor 10-4, Sir Laddie 10-4, Tirah 10-0, Murfus 9-3 and For Ever 9-0.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 6th Aug.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Dyspepsia, Jaundice. These complaints are the result of a disordered liver, which secretes bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to ensure which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, far eclipsing every other medicine. Food irregularity of living, climate and other causes are constantly throwing the liver into disorder, but that important organ can soon be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital secretion The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates immediately to the liver, whose blood and nerves it rectifies. One trial is all that is needed, a cure will soon follow.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, August 7.

Thursday.—Pressure has fallen in India and risen in Burma. A shallow low pressure area is shown in the west and Central Punjab and the shallow depression which was yesterday in North-East India is in the same position. No change has occurred on the west coast and very little rain has fallen in the peninsula, Showers have been received in Burma, Assam, Bengal and the United provinces and east of the Central Provinces. Sombalpur has received 3 inches, Kendat 2 1-2, and Mandalay, and Meerut 1 1-2 inches. Showers will probably continue in Burma, North East India, East Central Provinces and dust storms may occur in the Punjab. The temperature of the past day was in general excess except in the east Punjab, West United Provinces and Central Burma. The excess was largest in the North Punjab Gujarat, the Central provinces, Berar and the Deccan.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Hoseinei, Captain T. Highes, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Jeddah, &c., experienced ordinary monsoon weather partially cloudy, damp and hazy, with west-south-westerly winds and sea with passing clouds nearing Bombay.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Silesia, Captain P. Craglietto, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Trieste via Karachi met with strong monsoon weather and heavy sea, from Aden to Karachi, thence light monsoon.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum & Co., have received the following report:—

JULGAUN-JAMODE, August 6.

During the 24 hours ending 8 o'clock this morning the weather has been very hot and the sun shone brightly. The progress of the standing cotton and jowari plants is satisfactory. Rains, however, are now required to help the growth of the plants.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS 7TH AUGUST 1902.

Amritsar.—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well.

Hissar.—Looks like rain. Considerable improvement in crops perceptible.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety for all crops.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton on larger area sown this year. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Looks like clearing up. All crops doing well.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Amraoti.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—More rain wanted generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Julgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing not commenced owing to absence of rain.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. High winds. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants suffering from hot winds. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Sholapur.—Rain much needed generally. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton sowing begun.

Bellary.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In.	Byculla Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Espl'ade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cs.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	22	48	29	45	26	78	26	77
Wednesday, 6th Aug.	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Total	22	48	29	45	26	78	26	77
Total fall to Aug. 6th 1901.	74	81	69	47	73	52	64	62
Total fall to Aug. 6th 1900	48	01	50	44	49	67	49	93

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	24	35
August 7th, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	00
Total	24	35

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·44	Calm	3	102·9	86·4	75	...	5·47	—3·76
Sirsa	29·531	NNW	9	104·3	85·1	46	—	2·57	—4·26
Delhi	29·519	Calm	2	88·2	82·0	77	...	19·76	+5·44
Agra	29·55[illegible]	NW	1	90·5	78·9	74	0·09	16·39	×0·77
Cawnpore	29·550	Calm	2	93·3	81·1	84	...	7·87	—9·82
Allahabad	29·567	W	5	88·1	80·3	91	0·80	23·81	×2·72
Jhansi	29·578	SW	2	92·7	80·7	79	0·11	22·56	+1·07
Jacobabad	29·521	Calm	3	109·3	83·5	81	...	0·27	—1·46
Karachi	29·627	W	16	91·9	80·2	81	...	3·39	—1·41
Jeypore	29·620	WNW	5	96·2	79·6	65	...	8·20	—5·29
Ajmere	29·630	W	10	93·4	81·5	68	...	5·46	—6·61
Deesa	29·687	SW	15	95·1	83·1	63	...	1·60	—12·47
Ahmedabad	29·715	W	5	98·7	80·6	64	..	3·80	—17·62
Bhuj	29·671	W	21	92·3	77·9	75	..	1·83	—8·26
Jamnagar	29·701	SSW	19	9[illegible]·0	81·3	68	...	1·42	—15·96
Dwarka	29·708	WSW	19	87·9	[illegible]9·8	81	..	6·26	...
Rajkot	29·723	W	17	96·9	79·0	71	...	0·98	—18·7
Bhownagar Para	29·740	SW	15	100·6	78·3	64	..	4·23	—9·81
Veraval	29·733	WSW	16	85·6	8[illegible]·8	81	...	7·59	—5·44
Neemuch	29·673	WSW	14	91·5	75·0	75	...	10·16	—5·[illegible]3
Indore	29·696	NW	11	89·8	72·6	77	...	11·74	—5·72
Saugor	29·635	W	8	88·4	75·1	74	0·04	16·43	—11·41
Jubbulpore	29·618	WNW	3	89·4	76·6	81	0·13	19·04	—10·58
Hoshangabad	29·673	SW	4	91·6	76·2	71	...	10·59	—17·45
Khandwa	29·6[illegible]	NW	13	[illegible]2·7	75·6	68	...	17·59	+1·43
Raipur	29·554	WSW	2	90·3	75·4	81	0·02	11·30	—16·73
Nagpur	29·639	NW	11	97·2	81·1	62	...	11·42	—14·48
Amraoti	29·682	WNW	12	95·2	75·5	65	...	13·6[illegible]	—4·75
Akola	29·706	NW	11	9[illegible]·9	76·4	65	...	11·89	—5·78
Surat	29·742	W	10	92·6	80·1	81	...	26·31	—2·11
Malegaon	29·721	WNW	12	93·4	75·1	61	...	8·49	—1·57
Bombay	29·[illegible]75	W	10	87·7	80·3	77	...	26·77	—12·57
Poona	29·776	WSW	15	86·0	68·4	79	...	12·93	×0·45
Ahmednagar	297·7	NW	10	92·4	65·9	67	..	6·13	—2·25
Aurangabad	29·737	WNW	18	93·4	69·2	73	...	6·83	..
Sholapur	29·750	WNW	18	99·2	73·5	66	...	5·41	—4·25
Ratnagiri	29·795	NW	7	96·4	77·9	79	0·27	54·04	—17·1[illegible]
Bijapur	29·764	W	L	96·4	69·3	91	0·21	5·26	—0·78
Belgaum	29·775	WNW	L	82·8	65·8	88	...	21·34	—2·65
Goa	29·795	NW	12	85·0	76·9	89	0·60	83·17	+22·38
Karwar	29·781	WNW	5	84·7	76·5	84	0·19	101·54	+22·28
Mangalore	29·792	Calm	2	83·4	75·4	88	0·06	94·93	+21·38
Calicut	29·774	NW	9	85·7	75·5	88	...	70·37	×17·29
Cochin	29·804	NW	...	85·8	76·6	85	0·13	82·37	+0·91
Bangalore	29·785	NW	9	82·3	65·8	76	...	4·41	—8·35
Secunderabad	29·690	W	10	95·7	78·4	60	..	3·61	—3·56
Masulipatam	29·633	NW	7	95·6	80·1	15	..	9·63	—9·55
Bellary	29·758	W	12	97·9	74·7	64	—	5·03	×2·08
Cuddapah	29·727	WNW	G	95·2	77·9	64	—	8·84	×1·33
Madras	29·871	W	5	96·0	80·5	7[illegible]	—	6·81	+0·55
Coimbatore	29·780	S	6	87·[illegible]	71·6	85	..	5·67	—0·58
Trichinopoly	29·728	WSW	7	100·1	78·8	67	...	4·56	+1·25
Negapatam	29·986	W	6	96·2	[illegible]	75	...	2·2[illegible]	—1·82
Colombo	29·764	SW	8	98·5	79·5	85	...	16·1[illegible]	+9·25
Aden	29·702	SE	[illegible]	94·8	82·8	62	—	0·00	—0·16

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·01 (26·20); G. T. H. = 0·00 (28·35); St. G. H=0·00 (26·86); C. P. =0·00 (26·77).

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF AUGUST 1902.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen everywhere, the fall being brisk in the Punjab, the United Provinces and at Jeypore and Masulipatam. Gradients are moderate.

Winds are fresh to strong and south-westerly or westerly in Gujarat, while they are fresh to light and south-westerly or north-westerly elsewhere.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is in excess of normal in most places. The maximum temperature varied from 109° at Jacobabad to 82° at Bangalore and the minimum from 86° at Lahore to 66° at Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Bangalore.

The sky is now only partially cloudy over most of the country.

About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Allahabad, about half an inch at Goa, and light to moderate showers at Agra, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore and Cochin.

An area of abnormally low pressure lies over Ceylon and on and off the South Coromandel Coast and indicates the probability of squally disturbed weather to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay, where a depression seems to be either in course of formation or in actual existence. The monsoon is extremely weak on the west coast between Cochin and Bombay and no rain beyond local showers is to be expected. The weather in Ceylon and over the Madras Presidency much depends on the disturbed weather conditions in the Bay. Another area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Calicut, but it is at present of little or no importance.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 29th ult, a letter was read from the Acting Docks Superintendent forwarding an application from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. for a license as stevedores for stevedoring their own vessels in the Docks, and recommending that the license applied for be granted.

It was resolved that a license in the usual form should be granted, subject to the provisions of Dock by-law No. 46, for the year ending 30th June 1903.

REPAIRS TO A DREDGER.

The Engineer wrote on the 25th July, requesting sanction to commence the work of straightening the ladder of the Dredger Teredo, for which a sum of Rs. 4,000 has been provided for in the current year's Budget.

The Board resolved that the work may be carried out to the debit of the provision made under Depreciation Account.

COAL STORAGE.

The Port Officer, on 15th April, requested that additional accommodation might be provided at the Dock heads for the storage of coal required for the launches belonging to the Dock Master's Department.

The Engineer, on the 5th July, reported that the cost of pulling down the existing coal bunker 12 by 6' by 6' and building a new one 15' by 12' by 8', with old rails, posts, &c., will be about Rs. 796, which includes the cost of the removal of the urinal now on the site and its re-erection to the south, and recommended that a light iron shed 19' by 10' by 8', estimated to cost about Rs. 297, may be constructed for the use of the Dock Master's Khullasses in front of their cook-room.

The Port Officer, on 22nd July 1902, approved the proposals.

The Board sanctioned the execution of the work to the debit of Docks Contingent Works.

LIGHTING AT THE DOCKS.

The following extract from the proceedings of the meeting of the Docks Committee held on the 24th July 1902, were submitted:—Read extracts from letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 4th April 1902, and also Engineer's letter, dated 22nd July 1902, regarding lighting at the Docks for night work. It was decided to recommend that the Engineer's proposal to purchase two Kitson lamps (1000-candle power each) at a cost of Rs. 1,00[illegible] (including masts, fitting up, &c.) and give them a thorough trial in lighting the Dock wharves for night-work be sanctioned.

The Board approved the recommendations of the Docks Committee and resolved that the cost of the lamps should be charged to the grant for Docks Contingent Works, Item 26, Section III, of the Budget.

THE APOLLO BUNDER SPACE.

A letter was submitted from the Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, dated 18th October 1901, saying that the Corporation are desirous of acquiring the vacant plot of land in front of the Yacht Club Chambers, Apollo Bunder, to be maintained as a place of public resort, and that he has been requested by that body to ascertain whether the Trust will lease or sell the same to the Municipality for a nominal sum. A note by the chairman and correspondence with the Trustees' Solicitor were also submitted.

The Board passed the following resolution:—The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that the Board are advised that they can neither legally nor properly alienate the refreshment room plot by sale or lease in the manner proposed. That, as intimated on a previous occasion, the Board entirely concur in the desirability of the suggestion to convert the plot into a public garden or open space which would be an important public improvement, and they are willing to entertain a reasonable offer for its purchase or lease for this purpose.

THE SALUTING BATTERY.

The Secretary submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 20th May directing that the Hon'ble Mr. Moses should be informed of the decision of the Military Authorities on the subject of the removal of the Saluting Battery from the Apollo Reclamation, and that the Trustees much regret that their efforts to get the Battery removed to another site have been unsuccessful.

The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Moses, on 10th July wrote requesting the Trustees on behalf of self and other property holders and tenants of the buildings erected on the plots on the southern half of the Apollo Basin to move Government to comply with the wishes of the Military Authorities to withdraw their objection in respect of the removal of the Saluting Battery from its present position.

The Secretary read a minute by the Chairman, concurred in by the members of the Land and Railways Committee, dated 17th July 1902, suggesting that the representation should be forwarded to Government, with the request that they will assist the Board to secure the transfer of the Saluting Battery to another site, where it will not be a nuisance as it, undoubtedly, is in its present position, and adding that the last reply of the Military Authorities puts it out of the Trustees' power to move in the matter except with the assistance of Government, the Trustees having done all they can in taking steps to provide another site and to pay the cost of the removal.

The board approved the recommendations of the Land and Railways Committee.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 25th July 1902.	Total from 1st April to 25th July 1902.	For week ending 25th July 1901.	Total from 1st April to 25th July 1901.
Vessels piloted into harbour	21	343	19	342
Do ,, out of ,,	14	342	14	348
Do transported	14	246	14	231
Do attended to	..	22	2	24
Do warped	..	13	...	15

HIGH COURT.—August 8.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling.

For dismissal under rule 790.

1213 & 1218—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co vs Dwarkadas Dhamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1203—Payne G S and M—Ebrahim Rahimbhoy vs Foolbai and another—Nanu and H, part heard.

1210—Mansuklal J and H—Cumbhumpand Akiandaya vs The Aurangabad S and M Co and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

1206—Ardeshir H D and Co—Manmohundas Ramjee vs N C Macleod—Moivi H and M.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabjee.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

551-01—Nanu and H—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Eduljee Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co.

111-02—K B Mehta—Ramjee Ballajee and others vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee—Jehangir and S.

112-02—Bicknell M and M—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co.

681-01—Craigie L and O—Moreshwar Bapu alias Gajanaer Wasudeo vs Gungaram Bapooba Rele—Bhaishunk and K.

130-02—Little and Co—Chuturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

684-01—Little and Co—Rai Bahadur Bunnilal Aberchand vs The Jairam Mills Ld—Thakurdas and Co.

631-01—Captain and V—Bai Kaku and another vs Amerchand Madhowjee and another—Mansuklal D and J.

602-01—Madhowjee V—S Jao Halais vs M C Macleod and another.

595-00—Hiralal D—Sitaram Savalia vs The Hindustan S and W Co—Dikshit and D.

173-02—Framjee and D—Rahimbhai Hirjibhai Allarakhia vs Miya Sayed Ahmed Valed Sayed Hoosein—Payne G S and M.

535-01—Mulla and M—Khatizabai widow vs Fatmaba widow and others—Bicknell M and M, Payne G S and M and Shamrao and M.

174-02—Framjee and D—Rehimbhai Heerjeebhai Allarakhia and others vs Miya Syed Ahmed valad Syed Hasan and another—Payne G S and M.

825-01—In person—Fakira Rutos vs Kanari Narsoo Vanjari and another—Daphary and F.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

158-01—Mulla and M—Abdul Kayam Sharafalli vs Abdool Hoossein Essofalli and others—Matubhai J and M and Smetham B and N—Part heard.

699-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamshedjee Hakim vs Moroba Ramchunder Poy and others—In person.

671-00—Bhaishanker K and G—Vallabhdas Sewjee and another vs Ludhoo Premjee and others—Madhowjee V.

160-02—Jehangir and S—Rustomjee Dadabhoy Karanjia and others vs Kalibai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.

168-02—In person a pauper—Merwanjee Edaljee Bamboat vs Framjee Edaljee Bamboat—In person.

634-01—Crawford B and Co—Chabildas Lalloobhai and others vs Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdool Rehman—Little and Co.

534-97—Little and Co—Nathibai and another vs Premchund Hurchund—Tyabjee D and Co.

635-01—In person—Vazir Rajinna Jenjit vs Gangabai—In person

697-01—Ardeshir H and D—N C Macleod vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Hassum—In person.

171-02—In person—Mahomed Gangjee and another vs Gulabchand Megha and others—Framjee and D.

190-02—Jehangir and D—Ebrahim Maneck Virji vs Karrimbhoy Cassumbhoy—Little and Co.

209-02—Sorabjee and J—John Joseph de Silva vs John Joseph de Silva and others—Mathubhai J and H.

323-02—Edgelow G and W—Muncherahaw Bejonjee vs Raghowjee Jacrishna—Raghavjee J.

701-01—Balkrishna V N K—Moti Dewjee and another vs Premjee Dewcaran and another—Malvi H and M.

575-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ramjee Dewjee and another vs Bhanjee Muljee and another—Wadia and G.

880-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamnabai and another vs Dharsey Thakersey—Tyabjee D and Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Cromwell, 1,977 tons, Captain J Woodruff, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Bombay, 2,941 tons, Captain F Snow, will sail to-day, for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Crescent, 904 tons, Captain F Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 20th July, with a cargo of sugar and 12 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee, 993 tons, Captain T Hughes, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday, from Jeddah, 27th July brought a general cargo and 2 cabin and 13 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Selesia, 3,310 tons, Captain P Craglietto, which arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening, from Trieste via Karachi, brought a general cargo and 5 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR and Royal INDIAN MARINE Ships.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala	Capt G H Hewett, R N	Turret Ship
H M S Pomone	Comdr H Jones, R N	Cruiser
H M S Cossack	Comdr M G Cartwright, R N	Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N	...
* Do No 102	Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N	...
* Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N	...
* 4 Torpedo Boats	...	...
R I M S Canning	Comdr R W W Gordon	In. Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr T H Heming R N	
R I M S Elphinstone	Lt Comdr Rowsell	Surveying St. Indian Marine
Margaritta	Capt Baddeley	Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia	Turret-ship

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 7.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Chindwara	1402	McLean	Calcutta		M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Henzada	1340	Abbott			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Whitehead	Zanzibar		M M & Co
Upada	3382	Jacobs	Calcutta	21-7	M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Secundra	1674	Drewing			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639				B & P S N Co
Kt Bachelor	4092	Pain			T M & Co
Islanda	3260	Anderson			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Mylcrist			B& P S N Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Aarvak	555	Faye			C Narayendas
Imaum	2705	Penberthy			K N & Co
Peninsular	2919	Leigh	Aden		P & O Co
Culna	1464	Watson	Calcutta		M M & Co
Ethiopia	1304	Jackson	Aden		M M & Co
Alboin	670	Carter			R S & Co
Hoseinee	993	Hughes			B & P S N Co
Crescent	904	Raffin			H Cassum
Pachumba	544	Rickford			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Falls of Keltie	2150	Nixon			F M & Co
B	Congo	1892	Smith	Karachi	11-8	F M & Co
M	Kaveri	553	Ahmed			Shp'd & Co
O	Mozaffari	1387	Maloney	R S Ports	9-8	B&P S N Co
P	Ellora	1493	Cole			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	5	547	Hoosein	Bhownagar	7-8	Shp'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Cy of Bombay	2941	Snow	Karachi	8-8	K N & Co
3	R Rubattino	3044	Saporiti	Genoa	15-8	Corocco
4	Bisagno	1509	Muzio	Hongkong	17-8	Corocco
5	Oriental	3085	Tillard	London	9-8	P & O Co
6	Nankin	2557	Benton	China	12-8	P & O Co
7	Silesia	3338	Craglietto	Calcutta	8-8	A L S N Co
8	Bengal	2751	Valentine	China	13-8	P & O Co
10	Cromwell	1977	Woodruffe	Hull	8-8	M M & Co
14	Dumra	762	Hirst	Karachi	8-8	M M & Co
16	W Bridge	2205	Chivers	Dunkirk	13-8	W&AG&Co

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	9-8	Shep'd & Co
Courland	760	Esmail			Do

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Crescent s	Raffin	Mauritius, July 20
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Busreh, July 25

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Volute s	Carter	Port Said
	Java s	McDiarmed	Persian Gulf
	Putiala s	Phillips	Zanzibar, &c
	Secunder s	Brebner	Mauritius

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Cromwell, Woodruff, for Hull.
,, City of Bombay, Snow, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer R Rubattino, for Genoa, &c.
,, Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 4—Strs. Barenfels, Diedrechsan, Antwerp 30th June; Avals, Langworthy, Batoum 5th July; and Ziberghla, Browning, Rangoon 1st August.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 4—Strs. Kangra, Fortunatus, Vadala, Gutenfels and Kasara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
July. 27	Kurdestan	Glasgow and Liverpool
Aug. 2	Comb	Batoum
3	Scindia	Bombay
5	Sofala	London

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, August 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. Goorkha left here homewards yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, August 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, August 6.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Massilia arrived from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's s. s. Tientsin arrived from Colombo yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

SUEZ, August 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. China with the outward Mails of the 1 instant left here at 8 a.m., to-day.

The Austrian Lloyd's ss. Trieste, from Trieste left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 6th inst and may be expected here on the 12th inst.

The same Coy's steamer China left Kobe for Trieste on the morning of the 8th instant.

The same company's ss. Gisela, from Bombay arrived at Aden on the morning of the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 7.

For London.

Oriental s—200 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 20 cwt wax and 12 cwt nutmeg, S Bhimjee; 8 cwt ivory, E Passia.

For Hull.

Cromwell s—510 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 2,000 cwt. cottonseed, Wagjee Bechur.

For Antwerp.

Westminister Bridge s—160 bales cotton fly, J C Toddywalla; 3,340 cwt mowraseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co.

For Dunkirk.

Westminister Bridge s—832 cwt poppyseed, N Sundarjee and Co.

For Catania.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—200 tons old iron, Italian Colonial Trading Co; 250 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co; 4,993 cwt rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co; 1,600 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwt castorseed, 1,004 cwt rapeseed and 6,528 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed and 1,000 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 120 tons old iron, F Fischer and Co.

For Shanghai.

Bengal s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

For Iloilo.

Bengal s—20 bales twist, Lyon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Bengal s—500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 73 cwt hingda, Cama Ramjee; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Nankin s—25 bales twist, Talati and Co; 250 cwt onion, R N Jaffer and Co; 100 cwt cloves, N M Pchowala.

Bisagno s—325 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th August 1902.

1. The following member having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps from the 23th July 1902:—Gunner G Hunter.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Wireless telegraphy has just been established between Banana, in the Belgian Congo, and Ambrissette, in the Portuguese Congo, a distance of ninety miles. Several negroes are employed as operators, and are displaying great intelligence.

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& ARMY CLOTH
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They have a Splendid Stock of SHERATON, CHIPPENDALE and FRENCH Furniture all by the best Makers.

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HIGH GRADE ENGLISH
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THE JAMES	Rs.	200	only
RALEIGH GAZELLE	"	220	"
GLOBE	"	175	"
AMERICAN	"	130	"
DUNLOP COVER	"	15	"
DUNLOP air tube with valve	"	7	"

Reduced charges in Nickel-plating, enamelling and repairing.

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THESE MAGNIFICENT
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10, Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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GEBRÜDER KNAKE'S
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PERFECT
In Tone and Touch and thoroughly durable. Can be seen and tried at
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STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

POETRY.—We desire to receive no Coronation Odes. In order not to offend poets and rhymesters who have sent in MS. we have decided not to publish any.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1902.

FRENCH AGGRESSION IN SIAM.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Times" the other day asked us to believe that France's attitude in Siam is no wise aggressive, and that she has no intention of presently embarking on a policy of establishing an effective occupation in her sphere of influence agreed to in 1896. The efforts of France, M. de Blowitz further said, would be directed to placing French interests on a good footing in the Siamese Court and in social and business circles. But Paris is not the spot whereon to study Siamese politics. The "Times" correspondent no doubt believed himself to have received his information from perfectly trustworthy sources. But those who are nearer the centre of Siamese political life would be slow to accept such an assurance as that he offers. The conditions which obtained at the date of the Convention have been entirely altered by the completion, last year, of the Bangkok-Korat line of railway, the terminus of which is now only eight hours distant from Bangkok, and is situated in the heart of one of the Eastern Provinces, the integrity of which has been explicitely left unguaranteed by the Convention of 1896. This change has, we have reason to know, been pointedly brought home to the Foreign Office, by a British official, who has shown most clearly that if no steps be now taken to counteract its effects, it must ultimately place the valley of the Menam in the possession of France, and consequently expose the South-Eastern frontier of the British Empire to dangers which can best be realised by those who have to guard against them. The existing situation is shown to be so unsatisfactory to France and so galling to French "amour propre" that it is thought M. Delcasse would be inclined to welcome a solution of the pending Franco-Siamese questions, if he realised that Great Britain still adhered unswervingly to the opinion expressed by Lord Dufferin, when Ambassador in Paris, in a despatch to Lord Rosebery, then Foreign Secretary, that under no circumstances could she view with unconcern the extension of the rule of France into the non-guaranteed Eastern Provinces of Siam. Were France once convinced that she had nothing to gain by keeping open her differences with Siam, those who have best opportunities for judging believe that she would immediately see that valuable advantages, both political and commercial, would accrue to her upon their friendly settlement. Siam, on her part, were she once sure that France had no ulterior designs upon her territory, would hasten to come to terms with her powerful neighbour and from such a settlement France would as one of the two guarantors of the independence of Siam have every reason and right to expect the most friendly treatment on the part of the Siamese.

The Valley of the Menam is regarded by our Foreign Office as an area which affects British interests as a commercial nation, and that "there would be an advantage in giving the necessary security to the commercial world that with regard to the region where the most active development was likely to take place, no further disturbances of territorial ownership were to be apprehended". The political reason for the Convention was the creation of a buffer state ; "the political reason for not embracing in the Convention the whole of the dominions of the King of Siam was, it may be surmised, the desire to reserve to the two guaranting powers a means of putting pressure upon the King of Siam, should it at any time become necessary to do so, by reminding him that a large portion of his territory could at any moment, presumably by mutual consent of the two great Powers be seized by either Power separately". This unwritten menace, adds the authority quoted, has hung like the Sword of Damocles over Siam and to it, without a shadow of doubt, are to be attributed her present political difficulties which, if they be not removed by the joint action of the two great Powers concerned, will some day and on a day not far distant, result in the repeal, forcible or otherwise, of the Convention of 1896, the destruction of the British commercial interests guaranteed by that Convention, in one half at least of the Valley of the Menam, and in bringing Great Britain and France face to face in South-Eastern Asia. Siam has not the faith in the good intentions of France, which the "Times" correspondent would have her hold. Her efforts will doubtless be directed to placing the French interests on a good footing, but France appears to Siam as a giant who approaches her with an olive branch in one hand and a sword in the other. This must, by this time, be well known to the British Foreign Office, for it has been brought home to it on many occasions that although the provisions of the Franco-Siamese Treaty of 1898 have long since been loyally fulfilled by Siam, Chantaboon is still occupied by French troops and that there are various questions of more or less importance still unsettled between the two nations which may, at the will of France, at any moment assume threatening proportions. It is for this reason that we are told the King of Siam is a man to be pitied, and that he suffers from the ever-present fear of being annexed by France.

Siam sees no reasonable prospect of finality in her arrangements with France and in this, the British Government has been told, lies the danger that now threatens not only Siam but also Great Britain and France. British influence in Siam is growing, that of France, diminishing. Indeed, we find it stated, "the main grievance of the French is the predominant position that Great Britain holds, both politically and commercially, in Siam. On the other hand, it is felt that did France exercise anything like the influence possessed at Bangkok by Great Britain very little would probably be found regarding threatened encroachments on the Eastern Frontier. But were British influence at the same time, at as low an ebb as that of France now is, a great deal would possibly soon be heard about encroachments from across the Southern and Western frontiers. Our Foreign Office has been clearly given to understand that apathy in the matter will lead to serious consequences, that France will some day be goaded by her Colonial Expansionist party into seizing the eastern provinces of Siam, even at the risk of a rupture with England, and will at once obtain possession of the terminus and a portion of the Bangkok-Korat line of Railway—not for purposes of trade but to be more easily able to seize Bangkok by a "coup de main" If France seized the non-guaranteed eastern provinces, the partition of Siam would follow, and Great Britain and France would at last be face to face over a long line of frontier. "Then would inevitably occur the struggle for the possession of Bangkok, the great city seated mainly on the left bank of the Menam river, and the key to the whole political and military situation in South Eastern Asia". These are not opinion of correspondents in Paris or London, but of highly placed British officials in Siam, who have made strong representations to Government as to what is pending and what it portends. They have urged that any policy of drift in regard to Siamese affairs must be attended with grave danger not only to Siam but also and especially to Great Britain. Like the "Blackwood" contributor to whose views we drew attention some time ago, British officials give the King all credit for strenuous attempt to carry out reforms, to reorganise her administration on European models in the hope that she may be left in peace to manage her own affairs. The possession of Bangkok by the British or guaranteeing its safety in Siamese hands, is accounted an indispensable factor in the security of Burma, and on those grounds, if on no other, than those acquainted with Siam, her politics and her aspirations, ask that Great Britain shall duly assert herself while there is yet time.

CROPS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

ALTHOUGH rain was general in the Presidency last week, the fall was exceedingly light, and many districts complain that insufficiency of moisture is retarding agricultural operations. The rainfall in Sind has been quite inadequate. In the Karachi districts the maximum total received up to the present is only four inches twenty-fourcents, and the river at Kotri is much lower than it should be. The transplantation of rice, and the sowing of other kharif crops continue, however, wherever water is available. The standing crops are being seriously damaged by locusts and rats, and in Sukkar they are likely to wither owing to insufficiency of moisture. There is also a great scarcity of water in Hyderabad, and in one taluka in that district the fodder supply is running short. Throughout the Upper Sind Frontier there is a deficiency of water, and there also the crops are being damaged by the ravages of insects. Thar and Parkar has fared the best of the Sind districts. There rather more rain has been received, and agricultural operations have been busily progressing. The standing crops are green and flourishing. Conditions in Guzarat are far from being encouraging. Ahmedabad has not received by any means a sufficient quantity of rain, though up to now operations have proceeded without serious interruption except in Viramgam. In the Panch Mahals the crops are in good condition generally, although the maize crop has been partially damaged by caterpillars. Reports from Kaira state that the standing crops are likely to wither in some talukas if rain does not immediately appear. Agricultural operations are also being retarded in the Kaira districts. In Broach the young plants are doing well, and sowing continues, and in Surat sowing operations have been recommenced. Rain is needed throughout the district, and the transplantation of rice is proceeding but slowly owing to the insufficiency of moisture. In the Konkan much the same conditions prevail, although rather more rain was received there during the week. In some talukas of Thana work is being retarted owing to an insufficiency of rain. In Kolaba transplantation is almost finished, and the same remark applies to Ratnagiri, although there more rain is needed to make conditions at all favourable. The Deccan reports a busy week. In Khandesh the sowing of cotton, jowari and til is completed. The germinated crops are in fair condition in Nasik, although much more rain is required. The young crops are also doing well at the present time in Ahmednagar, and there the water supply is improving. The Poona districts report that the standing crops are flourishing. In the Southern Mahratta country the prospects of the crops appear to be very gloomy, owing to the need for rain. There is little hope that the young plants will come to maturity in a good many places.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE general total of the returns of mortality in the city for Bombay for the week ending Tuesday last shows very little alteration when compared with the previous week's figures. There were 650 deaths from all causes in the city, and the death-rate was 43·55 per thousand per annum as compared with 43·08 in the previous week. The figure shows up to great advantage when placed side by side with the rate for the corresponding week last year, and it appears still more favourable when compared with the average for the past five years. Certain parts of the city are still returning abnormally high rates of mortality, and no doubt could these be brought into line with other districts, the general health of the city would appear much more favourable than it does at present. In Tarwadi there were 38 deaths for instance, and this return gives a rate per thousand per annum for that district of 92·95. That this is not merely a sporadic leap in the returns for the district is certain. Last week the figure was 81·69, and for some time they have been very high. Mandvi also appears to be a very unhealthy district. Last week the rate of mortality was 72·83 per mile per annum, and this week it is still as high as 71·20. In Girgaum, the mortality considerably decreased, the rate falling from 73 to 48. There were four deaths amongst Europeans, and this corresponded to a rate of 16·94. The death-rate amongst the Jains was 116·78, which means that the community would be considerably diminished in the course of the year, were that alarming state of affairs to continue. Turning to the diseases prevalent in the city we find that plague, which was responsible for 32 deaths showed an increase of four cases on the previous week's total. This figure is, however, low when compared with the 113 deaths in the corresponding week of the last year, and the average for the same week in the past five years, which was 60. Mandvi again suffered most severely from the disease, six deaths having occurred in that locality. In the district Market there were four deaths, and no other district in the city reported more than three fatal cases. There were 47 deaths from phthisis, and from respiratory diseases of all kinds the total mortality amounted to 173. This was a slight improvement on the figures of the previous week, and it is decidedly encouraging when compared with 215, the total of deaths from the same cause in the corresponding week of last year, and 226, the average for the past five years. The number of deaths due to phthisis alone was the lowest recorded for a considerable time. There was also a slight decrease in respect of mortality due to fevers, and the week's total was also far more satisfactory when compared with the total for the same week last year, and the five years' average.

THE APOLLO BUNDER SPACE.

IT appears that the Bombay Port Trust are unable to lease or sell for "a nominal sum" the space at the Apollo Bunder made vacant by the removal of the old refreshment rooms. The Trustees agree that it is desirable that this site should be reserved for conversion into a public garden or an open space, but apparently are only prepared to consider its purchase or lease by the Municipality if "a reasonable offer" be made. It was understood to be the original intention of the Port Trust to convert the space into a garden, but it was found that the conditions of its existence precluded that body from expending money for this purpose, It is difficult to see why they should be unable to beautify their own property unless it be that the conditions of their trust leave no room for aught but its strictly utilitarian exercise with a view to revenue returns. At any rate they intimated to the Municipality their inability to deal with the site in the manner they agreed was desirable, but signified their readiness to make it over to the Corporation on terms. There was a considerable divergence of opinion in the Council as to whether the city should make itself responsible for the preservation of the spot as an open space, but on the assumption that the Port Trust would be prepared to make it over on nominal terms, the opposition was withdrawn. It is to be hoped, however, that the request of the Trustees for a reasonable offer will not mean that the public will lose the benefit of this fine site, the clearing of which has immensely improved the finest boulevard in the city. If members of the Corporation avoid the petty spirit which was manifest when the subject was last discussed, it should not be impossible for the Municipality to come to terms with the Port Trust and permanently secure that the site shall not be built upon.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 5th August was 650, giving a death-rate of 43·55 per annum per thousand as against 722 the corresponding period of last year, and 884 the average over the past five years, Of the total number 87 died from fevers ; 32, plague ; 5, small-pox ; 12, measles ; 1, cholera ; 3, leprosy ; 47, phthisis ; 36, diseases of the nervous system ; 126, affections of the respiratory organs ; 54, diarrhœa ; 36, dysentry ; 58, still-born ; 108, old age and debility ; 22, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 32 ; Brahmin, 17 ; Lingaet, 0 ; Bhattia, 1 ; Hindu of other caste, 35 ; Hindu of low caste, 79 ; Musulman, 135 ; Parsee, 30 ; Jew, 7 ; Native Christian, 18 ; Eurasian 1 ; European, 4 ; Negro-African, 0 ; Budhist, 1 ; other unknown castes, 0. The total number of births was 321 as against 277 the corresponding period of last year, and 218 the average over the past five years.

ALL the members of the Central and Executive Committees, including Major-General Henry and Mr. Cowie, who came down from Simla for the purpose, were present in Delhi last week in connection with the Durbar preparations. A careful examination was made of the sites suggested for the various Provincial or Native States' camps, and of the alignment of the temporary light railway ; and amongst much other business transacted, a rehearsal of the electric illumination of the Fort was witnessed under the superintendence of Captain Halliday, R. E. The new polo grounds were found to be in a very forward and promising condition.

THE Punjab Pre-emption Bill, which is in the nature of a sequel to the Punjab Alienation of Land Act and is designed to secure that the rights of pre-emption shall not be exercised in a manner contrary to the principles of the Alienation Act, is not to be taken up during the Simla Session of the Punjab Legislative Council, owing to the apparently contentious nature of some of the points involved. Similarly, the Military Transport Impressment Bill, which has turned out to be of a more controversial nature than was originally supposed, will be kept back for the winter session at Lahore.

IT APPEARS to have been quite a prevalent belief among the Boer prisoners in India that when the time for repatriation arrived their re-shipment to South Africa would in no way depend upon their taking the oath of allegiance. Now that they are being undeceived by the strict enforcement of the rule that no Boer who has not subscribed to the declaration is to be allowed to embark for his home, an excellent effect is being produced—an effect which not even the outspoken letter in the Dutch language recently addressed to the Boers in India by Botha, De Wet and De la Rey and the other leaders had brought about. It seems unlikely now that the work of repatriation will be retarded to any extent by unwillingness on the part of the Boers to take the oath.

KING EDWARD and Queen Alexandra have attached their signatures to the handkerchief which was used as a flag of truce when Captain W. R. Watson, of New South Wales, demanded the surrender of Pretoria. The Prince of Wales, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have also signed the handkerchief.

A CURIOUS example of the sensitiveness of labour unions is afforded by an incident in Boston, U. S. A. A superintendent of street works finding groups of city labourers idling at their duties took several snapshot photographs of them. The men at once reported this to their union, and at a meeting of the leaders of various unions the act was denounced as outrageous, the City Council being notified that it must not be repeated on pain of strike.

DONALD arrived late at his work, and the brow of his employer ominously contracted. "Oh," said Donald, gaily and unconcernedly, "She's a prood month' day, a prood mon th' day." "What has happened," asked the employer, "to make you feel so confoundedly proud all of a sudden?" "Oh, yes," cried Donald, "she's verra proud th' day, verra prood th' day!" "What is it, man?" demanded the employer. "Hoots toots, mon!" cried Donald, with great fervour striking his bosom; "she's anither Faither th' day!"

CONCERNING THE NEW CABINET.

A CRITICISM AND SOME PROPHECIES FROM A VERY PLAIN SPEAKER.

BY A COLONIST.

THE linchpin has fallen out of the Cabinet wheel. Lord Salisbury's resignation was accompanied by the shedding of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, and attended by a rise in Consols. As the English people have now had an opportunity of reading all the nice things said about Lord Salisbury and his Ministry, perhaps a Colonist's plain thoughts about the new Cabinet may interest those who want to look at things as they really are.

Everybody respects Lord Salisbury. He is not only a privileged grand seigneur, but the head of a family of sons, nephews, and sons-in-law who lead clean and high-minded lives. Still, even the least part of the British Empire is more important than "A family, however noble or distinguished, writes a Colonist" in the "Daily Express". All the newspapers, without distinction of creed, and all the politicians, without distinction of party, have expressed themselves as though Lord Salisbury's retirement were a great calamity. Even Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said that in "his dealings with foreign affairs and international questions Lord Salisbury had again and again earned the approval, confidence, and applause of the Liberal party," and added that "it was a subject of deep regret to all parties that the noble Marquis was no longer to take part in the councils of the Empire." When I read these words I rubbed my eyes.

Could Lord Salisbury have been the man who was responsible for the policy which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had described as "methods of barbarism"? There never was a better example of the truth of the saying that politics in England is a mere game, like polo or bridge. During the present year in the House of Commons Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has described Lord Salisbury's policy as "devastation" and "a gigantic blunder". He referred to the camps as "an offence against civilisation". Now that the late Premier has gone his emotion is "deep regret".

For some years Lord Salisbury has been considered by Colonists as hopelessly behind the times. He is looked on with respect as a man, but as being out of touch with the conditions of common life. His retirement does not wipe out the fact.

THE NEW PREMIER.

On his handing over the Premiership to his nephew, the politicians and the newspapers without exception in like manner praised Mr. Balfour, and said what a fit person he is for the post, and what a fine fellow he is. Mr. Balfour may be the man who is open to the fewest objections, but his appointment as Premier does not alter facts. If Mr. Balfour were a Colonist he would be judged by his action in a crisis.

On January 8, 1900, Mr. Balfour argued that the Government, although well informed as to the Boer armaments, "could not protest against them". He had to admit that the Government had underrated the military efficiency of the Boers, but added that if they had taken a different view the Government "could not have acted otherwise than they did". Although the English guns were outranged by the Boer guns, there was nothing wrong, and he said he did "not feel the need, so far as his colleagues or himself were concerned, of any apology whatever".

This spirit of happy indifference may suit a country that can afford to be governed by philosophers. It does not suit the Colonists. We cannot forget that England lost 7,000 men, mostly prisoners, on account of the carelessness of their commanding officers before a single khaki-clad British soldier had crossed our late enemy's borders. Mr. Balfour also said : "The War Office did not claim to be perfect, but it claimed that it had not been unequal to the present call upon it", and he finally added that "no one could have foreseen the remarkable results which mounted infantry could attain".

MR. BALFOUR'S COLLEAGUES.

The new century, the new reign, and the end of the war have brought new ideas to the front. The Victorian era has passed away for ever. Mr. Balfour reads history, and he therefore knows that no Prime Minister can hold power unless he chooses his own Cabinet and unless he receives a mandate direct from the nation. This Parliament is stale. It was elected for war. It has no mandate for peace. Mr. Balfour will be obliged to shed a number of colleagues, and will either replace them by more capable men or his Ministry will collapse.

The test of his Administration will be shown by what he does with his brother Gerald and his cousin Cranborne. Will Mr. Gerald Balfour be allowed to remain at the Board of Trade? Dick Seddon, speaking at the National Liberal Club, pointed out that your exports of manufactured goods to New Zealand had only increased by 46 per cent., while Germany's had increased by over 150 per cent., and the United States' by over 170 per cent. These figures are repeated in every other Colony. Your markets are shrinking as your population increases, because you prefer culture to business at your Board of Trade.

Eminent men on both front benches tell you that it would be "unwise to disturb the repose" of the country. So long as England is asleep Mr. Gerald Balfour is the right man in the right place. To rock the cradle of trade no business knowledge is needed ; but seeing the vitality of the Americans, and the ambitions of Germany, the Premier's dealings with his brother at the Board of Trade will be anxiously watched in the Colonies.

A PLAIN WARNING.

Of one thing I may warn you. If England shows herself as indifferent to the future of trade as she did to the provision of mounted infantry in the Boer war you won't get a second offer of an Imperial tariff. The Colonies will make all they can out of you, and they will not contribute a farthing more than they can help to Imperial defence. The Prime Minister's cousin by marriage, who presides over the Admiralty, has been asking the Premiers to contribute to the Navy. This was a very foolish thing to do ; first, because the Colonies cannot subscribe anything ; and second, because they will not do so.

Anything that is done in the way of Imperial defence will be done voluntarily, or not at all. The Colonies will not be taxed to maintain the British Navy and Army under such amateur management as at present exists. The retention or displacement of Mr. Gerald Balfour at the Board of Trade, and of Lord Selborne at the Admiralty, will accordingly gauge the efficiency of the new Cabinet.

Judging by the past, the Balfour Ministry will not be energetic. You dread vital changes even more than you dread war. The brightest point in the situation is the increased power given to Mr. Chamberlain owing to his standing aside and to the withdrawal of his old enemy, Sir Michael Hicks Beach.

Self-preservation dictates what the Unionist policy should be. To inquire into the war and learn the lessons of the facts brought to light is an obvious duty, but as you do not seem to care a brass farthing about the avoidable waste of life and treasure, the Commisson to be presided over by Lord Goschen will probably end in smoke.

The strengthening of the Navy is all-important. Mr. Arnold-Forster understands this subject, and he ought to get higher rank, but then he is a middle-class man, and not over-burdened with wealth, and is therefore out of the running for promotion. Several of the younger men will be brought into the new Ministry. Lord Hugh Cecil is without a place, and the unspeakable scandal of a Cecil out of office will surely be put right.

Captain Lee, who was neglected so long as he was the ablest military attache in the British Service, has acquired a large fortune by marriage, and is now well on the road to promotion. Mr. Yerburgh, who is also very rich and a favourite with Colonists, may probably be brought into the charmed circle. The vast knowledge of Mr. T. G. Bowles will keep him out of office. Sir John Gorst and Mr. Jesse Collings will retire. Mr. W. H. Fisher and Sir William Walrond will get promotion. Lord Cranborne ought to be moved out of the Foreign Office at any cost, but being unfit for his position he is safe. My advice to English taxpayers is—Look out for a General Election.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CORONATION.

THE KING'S RETURN TO LONDON.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Their Majesties left Cowes in wretched weather to-day. The warships at Portsmouth, including the Japanese war vessel there, fired salutes.

Their Majesties arrived at Victoria Station at 5-30 and drove to Buckingham Palace by a circuitous route in an open carriage at a walking pace. They were favoured with a temporary cessation of the downpour of rain. There was an immense cheering crowd at the station, and great enthusiasm was displayed along the whole route.

After the King and Queen had entered the Palace the crowd sang the National Anthem several times. The King walked from the yacht to the train and from the train to his carriage easily and without effort. His bearing created the most favourable impression.

REHEARSAL AT THE ABBEY.

LONDON, AUGUST, 7.

There was a full dress rehearsal of the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey yesterday. The Peers and Peeresses were present, robed and coroneted. The clergy wore gorgeous copes, and the Heralds rich tabards. Their Majesties were represented.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 7.

An "Englishman" special cablegram dated London, the 7th inst., states :—

The streets of London are beginning to wear the aspect presented just before the Coronation was postponed. The decorations are now being completed. They are less elaborate than before, but hardly less effective.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REVIEW OF COLONIAL AND INDIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

The King will review the Colonial Troops on the 12th August and the Indian troops on the 13th August.

ENGLISH COURTESY TO JAPAN.

A MARK OF SPECIAL FAVOUR.

Besides the High officials only the Japanese Admiral Ijuin was admitted to the jetty on the King's arrival at Portsmouth. Admiral Ijuin was presented to his Majesty. It appears that the presence of the Japanese warships at Spithead was arranged as an act of international courtesy, and is regarded as a mark of special favour towards the Japanese nation and Sir Henry Norman.

KAISER AND TSAR.

MEETING AT REVAL.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Kaiser and Tsar at Reval met in the roadstead and exchanged cordial greeting and visits.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE NEW COLONIES.

Mr. Chamberlain is communicating with Lord Milner on the position of the British Indians in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

THE POWERS AND CHINA.

STATEMENT BY LORD CRANBORE.

THE EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI.

In the House of Commons Lord Cranborne in the course of his speech regarding the Chinese indemnity said that Great Britain made a proposal to the Powers to alleviate the burden, and also to evacuate Shanghai, but it is impossible for us to evacuate alone. We must in all respects have the most favoured nation treatment.

GERMANY AND PORTUGAL.

A SECRET TREATY.

THE PARTITION OF PORTUGUESE AFRICA

In his speech in the House of Commons Lord Cranborne in referring to the Secret Treaty with Germany providing especially for the partition of Portuguese Africa, said if there was such a Treaty, it was a secret one, and he was, consequently, unable to give its terms.

He could say that we stood well with the Continent of Europe and with our Allies throughout the world

THE EX-PRESIDENTS.

FRIENDS IN EXILE.

MR. KRUGER VISITS MR. STEYN.

Mr. Kruger visited Mr. Steyn at Schevingen and shook hands. He wished him a speedy recovery. The doctors limited the interview to two minutes.

CRICKET.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Somerset has beaten Middlesex by seven wickets Kent versus Essex and Gloucester versus Sussex have been drawn.

Other matches have been abandoned on account of rain.

The following is the state of the County Championship table up to date :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dwn.	Pts.	Per. C.
Yorkshire	17	9	1	7	8	80·00
Sussex	17	5	2	10	3	42·85
Notts	14	4	2	8	2	33·33
Lancashire	16	6	3	7	3	33·33
Surrey	18	5	3	10	2	25·00
Warwickshire	11	4	3	4	1	14·28
Worcestershire	14	4	4	6	0	...
Kent	16	6	6	4	0	...
Leicestershire	12	2	3	7	—1	—20·00
Essex	13	2	3	8	—1	—20·00
Somerset	14	5	7	2	—2	—16·66
Derbyshire	9	2	4	3	—2	—33·33
Gloucestershire	15	3	6	6	—3	—33·33
Hampshire	10	2	6	2	—4	—75·00
Middlesex	12	1	5	6	—4	—66·66

A MARRIAGE has been arranged which augurs well for peace of the country north of Swat Valley: it is between a daughter of the ruling prince of Narwagai, and a son of the Khan of Dir.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

TRANSFERENCE TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

LONDON, AUG. 7.

Lord George Hamilton said in reply to a question that the Bill transferring the Imperial Institute to the Board of Trade fully provides for the continuance of the work, for which the Indian subscriptions and grants had been intended. It was therefore unnecessary to consult the Indian subscribers and the Indian Government. The latter; however, would be kept informed of the progress of the transfer.

CHANGES AT SANDHURST.

NEW GOVERNOR AND ADMINISTRATION.

EDUDATIONAL REFORMS.

Mr. Brodrick stated in the House that there will be a fresh Governor at Sandhurst next term, also changes in the administration and education.

THE NICHOLSON MEMORIAL FUND.

Colonel Hutchinson in a letter to the Press appeals for funds towards the John Nicholson Memorial. He encloses letter from Lord Roberts.

CELEBRATING THE PEACE.

RECEPTION AT THE GUILDHALL.

EARL ROBERTS, TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY.

The Corporation of London held a brilliant reception at the Guildhall in celebration of the peace, and presented an address to Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. The guests included Ministers and leaders of the Opposition, and Colonial and Indian notables.

Lord Roberts paid a tribute to Lord Kitchener and to the hearty co-operation, intelligence, endurance and discipline displayed by the most capable of officers and the best and bravest of rank and files He paid tribute also to theColonial and Indian troops The loyalty and devotion of the latter had often been sorely tried, but had admirably stood the test.

In reply Lord Kitchener said that the honours paid to himself were a just appreciation of the Imperial Army in South Africa, which as a fighting machine was hard to beat.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

DURBAR ARRANGEMENTS.

PAGES TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

The "Simla News" hears Major-General Egerton will command the Northern force at the coming Delhi manœuvres and Major-General Jocelyn Wodehouse the Southern force. Surgeon-Generals Scott, Reid and Catherwood will be the principal medical officers of the two forces.

The same paper reports that the Duke of Connaught is likely to accompany Lord Kitchener to India, and be present at the Delhi manœuvres.

It is also stated that several young native princes will be selected as Viceroy's pages at the Delhi Durbar, and that the Khan of Khelat, the Khan of Nawagai, Nawab Dir Mehter of Chitral, Prince Nassaroolah Khan and Lady Ulrica Duncombe will be amongst those present.

LATER.

The Amir of Afghanistan will, no doubt, be invited to send a representative to the Delhi Coronation Durbar, but the report that Prince Nassaroolah is likely to come, proves to be premature, nothing of the kind having so far been settled. There is also no official confirmation of the report of the impending visit to India of the Duke of Connaught. In regard to the reported selection of young native princes as pages, it is quite possible that pages may be wanted at the Delhi investiture ceremony, but none have so far been selected.

A list will shortly be published of the native princes who have accepted the invitation of the Government of India to attend the Delhi Coronation Durbar.

CONVALESCENT OFFICERS.

SIMLA, AUGUST 7.

The following officers ill in hospital in South Africa have recovered and returned to duty :—

Major H. Chance, R. F. A. Captains Penny, 5th Royal Fusiliers;Ionides, East Surrey Regiment; Bowden, 1st Royal Munsters ; W. Bennett, Intelligence Department. Lieutenants Dixon, 6th Dragoons ; G Cooper, R. F. A., Lynch, 2nd East Kents; Wheeler, 3rd Liverpools, ; Maurice 4th Liverpools, ; Tudor, South Wales Borderers; Rickman, 3rd Derbyshire Mitford 2nd Cameron Highlanders ; W. F. Mauric Army Service Corps. Second Lieutenant Boyle 21st Northumberland Fusiliers.

PROSPECTS FOR THE TWELFTH.

UNFAVOURABLE REPORTS FROM THE MOORS.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 7.

A special cablegram to the 'Englishman" states:—Sportsmen are dismayed at the reports which are coming in from the Scottish moors. Owing to inclemency of the spring and early summer, the young birds have died in great numbers, and sporting prospects are worse than they have been for the past seven years.

SIR EDWARD LAW'S RETURN.

Sir Edward Law is expected in India in the fina week in October.

MARRIAGE OF MISS WOODROFFE.

Miss Babara Mary Woodroffe, youngest daughter of the Hon'ble Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Advocate-General, Bengal, was married at St. Thomas's Church, Middleton Row, last evening, to Major T. W. V. Carroll, Norfolk Regiment, in presence of a large and fashionable gathering.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is reported that the 10th Hussars will relieve the 4th Dragoons at Rawalpindi, while the 12th Lancers will go to Umballa, the 4th Dragoons to Muttra, the 3rd Hussars to Mhow and the carbineers to Bangalore.

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Nicholas Gutersloh has resigned his commission in the 2nd Battalion, Bombay-Baroda and Central Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank.

THE VICEROY IN MYSORE.

THE VISIT TO THE CAUVERY FALLS ELECTRIC POWER WORKS.

ADDITIONAL GENERATOR STARTED.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, AUGUST 7.

The Viceroy and party left the Cauvery Falls at three yesterday afternoon reaching Madur railway station again at seven in the evening. The weather was warm at first, followed by sharp shower, but as the road the whole length of the sixty miles there and back is in perfect order, the journey was performed in comparative comfort.

Before the power works were left, his Excellency accepted from Mr. Hunter, the Resident Engineer, as souvenir of his visit an album of views of the falls and electrical works, accompanied by a brochure on the subject. In visiting the power house below the cliff, the Viceroy started number 6 generator, which means the switching on of still more power for the Kolar gold fields.

The Viceroy dined quietly at Madur, among the guests being Col. McNeill Campbell, Chief Engineer, Mysore P. W. D., and Captain De Lotbiniere, Projector of the power works. The former left for England the same night on retirement, and the latter is proceeding on furlough.

At 11 p. m. His Excellency's special steamed on two stations, to French Rocks, to avoid the pest of mosquitos at Madur, and His Excellency slept in the train on the siding.

MYSORE, AUG. 7.

The Viceregal party arrived at Mysore at 8-30 this morning in beautiful weather. They were received by the young Maharaja, the British Resident, the Dewan, Sirdars, the Judges of the Chief Courts, Councillors and the heads of the various State Departments, all of whom were presented under a gorgeous pavillion erected on the platform.

The Mysore Infantry furnished a guard of honour on the platform and another in the station yard. The 4th Hussars from Secunderabad, the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers, and the Maharaja's Bodyguard formed the excort, while the salute was fired by the palace battery and British guard of honor drawn from the Warwicks at Belgaum presented arms at Government House. The route of the procession through the city from the railway station presented a memorable spectacle, for not only were the decorations uniquely pretty and the triumphal arches works of surpassing beauty, but the roads were lined by at least 50,000 people in festive attire, who made up an intensely picturesque scene.

The city is, if possible, fuller of native sightseers from all parts of Mysore province and the Southern presidency than it was during the Maharaja's marriage festivities two years ago. The young Maharaja is the picture of perfect health, and vast multitudes await the great event of his investiture to-morrow by his Excellency.

The Maharaja's European guests number several hundreds, who are accommodated at Government House and the upper Residency.

To-day's functions are few.

LATER.

At noon the Maharaja called at Government House according, to custom, to enquire after the Viceroy's health and was received with a salute by the British Artillery and the British guard of honor. His Excellency returned the visit an hour later.

The programme of festivities for the next three days has been enlarged and will include a concert, the opening of the Curzon Park, a dance at the Gymkhana, a Coronation service, banquets, golf, and tennis, and picnics to Seringapatam and Chamundi, etc.

A rehearsal of the investiture ceremony took place this afternoon at the Jagan Mohan Palace, when Yuvaraj, the Maharaja's brother, impersonated the young Maharaja for the purpose, and all the troops, British and Mysore, took part.

BOMBAY SERVICES.

CAPTAIN W. BEALE, Third Assistant, Political Resident, Aden, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., acts as Political Agent, Bhore, vice Mr. E. L. Cappel, C. I. E., I. C. S.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Abud, acting Political Resident, Aden, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days combined with special leave for four months and six days, from the date of the return to duty of Brigadier-General P. J. Maitland, C. B.

Mr. E. H. Waterfield, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Kaira, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent acts as Assistant Inspector-General of Police, vice Sir E. C. Cox, Bart.

Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Dharwar, is appointed a Magistrate of the Third Class.

Mr. J. E. Down, Inspector-General of Police, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., acts as Collector of Poona, becomes Member and President of the Poona Local Board vice Mr. E. L. Cappel, C. I. E., I. C. S.

Lieutenants B. Maclear, and J. P. B. Robinson and Army School Master J. Weightman, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, passed an examination in Somali on the 25th July.

Mr. G. T. W. Oliver, Officer in charge Bombay Division, Government Telegraph Department, passed an examination in Urdu, according to the Lower Standard, on the 5th August.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., has been allowed privilege leave of the absence for two months and twenty-five days in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for three months.

Major T. E. Dyson, M.B., C.M., I. M. S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Gujarat Registration District, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

OXFORD L. I. vs. TELEGRAPH.

IN the Bombay Football League last evening on the Cooperage a game was played between the teams of the Oxford L. I. and the Telegraph Club. The game proved very uninteresting, the Telegraph being completely outclassed. Before half time the soldiers had put on five goals, two of them being scored from corners. The Telegraph forwards occasionally got away, but they were easily pulled up. Their outside left sent in a stinging shot just before the whistle blew, but the Oxford's goal-keeper cleverly gathered it up and cleared. The score at half time was five goals to none in favour of the Oxfords.

In the second half the Oxfords again assumed the aggressive, but they were evidently contended with the success they had already gained and the attack had lost its sting. A run up the field by their outside right ended in the ball being well centered, and in the bully that ensued a corner was forced. The ball was nicely placed and was again headed through. Shortly afterwards the inside left got the ball through again, but the point was given offside. The following was the result :—

Oxford .... 5 goals.
Telegraph .... 0 nil.

The following is the League Table up to date :—

	P	W	L	D	Pts
R A Colaba	10	9	0	1	19
Oxford L I	7	7	0	0	14
Bombay Rovers	8	3	2	3	9
Bombay Gymkhana	9	3	3	3	9
Telegraph Club	8	2	4	2	6
B V A	8	1	7	0	2
H M S Magdala	8	0	7	1	1

GANESHKHIND GYMKHANA.

A nice little gymkhana meeting was held at Ganeshkhind this afternoon, Poona and Kirkee having mustered strongly.

The weather was fine and the course was nicely laid out.

The following is the programme of events and results :—

5 P. M.

1ST EVENT :—Dummy Pigsticking. For men. To be run in heats of 4.

Mr Cooper
Mr Cousens
Captain Short
Mr N S Campbell
Major Pollard
Major England
Mr Burton
Mr Pridham
Mr Tillard
Mr Arbuthnot

Mr Henderson
Mr Swifte
Captain Parry
Captain Davie
Mr Drysdale
Captain Baynes
Captain Sandys
Captain Savile
Mr Hay

This event was won by Mr. Burton.

Considerable amusement was caused by Captain Crawford and Major Pollard, who took it in turns to trail the pig and generally succeeded in giving the riders a good gallop before a point could be claimed.

2ND EVENT :—Whistling Coon Stakes, Gentlemen will be given a tune at the Starting Post. They will then ride to their partners, dismount and whistle the tune, which their partners will have to guess and write down, handing the paper to the gentlemen who will ride back to the starting post with it. First in with correct tune wins.

Mr Cooper and Mrs Stockley
Mr Cousens and Miss Cummins
Mr R S Scott
Captain Rowlandson
Major Pollard and Mrs Hulseberg
Mr Marjoribanks and Miss Bromfield
Captain and Mrs Spencer

Mr Burton and Mrs Tristram
Captain Davie
Captain Parry and Miss Moxon
Mr Swifte and Miss Phelips
Mr Henderson and Mrs Fawcett
Mr Hay and Mrs Murray
Mr Drysdale

The event was won by Captain Davie and Miss Lowther, who were quick in getting away.

3RD EVENT :—Balaclava Melee, Teams of 4, Ponies only allowed, no horses. Helmets and plumes and single sticks will be provided, No one must continue fighting after his plume has been struck off.

Mounted Infantry Team
Royal Scots "A" Team
Royal Scots "B" Team
Royal Scots "C" Team
Royal Scots "D" Team

Royal Engineers' Team
Captain Baynes' Team
7th Bo Pioneers' Team
Mr Henderson's Team
Captain Parry's Team

It was great fun watching the various teams and hear the exclamation of pity or delight among the fair as some solitary warrior was hard pressed or gained some temporary advantage, The last round was between the Mounted Infantry and Captain Perry's team, and resulted in a win for the former.

4TH EVENT :—Lloyd Lindsay Stakes, Lady and Gentleman ride to a line in front of which will be a chattie and dummy with a pipe in its mouth. They dismount at the line and the lady will break the chattie and the gentleman the pipe: they may assist one another. They will then mount and ride back to the starting post, keeping together all the time. Quickest time to win.

Mr N S Campbell and Miss Onslow
Captain and Mrs Savile
Captain and Miss Stockley
Captain Davie

Major England and Mrs Onslow
Mr Henderson and Mrs Grafton Young
Mr Drysdale

Mr. Parker and Miss Bromfield.

This competition was won by Mr. Parker and Miss Bromfield.

5TH EVENT :—Polo Pony Bending Race. For men. In and out of 8 wands, 10 yards apart, to be run in heats of 4.

Mr Cooper
Mr Cousens
Captain Rowlandson
Mr Lumsden
Mr N S Campbell
Captain Savile
Major Pollard
Major England
Mr Burton

Mr Pridham
Mr Maxwell
Mr Tillard
Mr Henderson
Captain Parry
Captain Davie
Mr Hay
Mr Drysdale

This, the last event won by Capt. Davie.

Colonel Bromfield and Miss Bromfield, Mr. Sargent and Mr. Burton also entered the Balaclava Melee.

After the Gymkhana, H. E. Lord Northcote distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

CRICKET.

COLABA GARRISON vs. MR. DOUGLAS'S XI

A MATCH was played yesterday afternoon on the Gymkhana ground between a team from the Colaba Garrison and an eleven chosen by Lt. Douglas. Fairly good cricket was witnessed,the feature of the soldiers's innings being a capital one of 71 by Lieut. Lumsden, This total which was compiled by almost faultless cricket contained no less than 3 boundary hits. Bombadier Noble, who made 29 also batted well, For the Naval XI Paymaster Lenn made 44 by careful play, although his innings included one splendid hit for 24. Lt. Hitchinsen, who made 28, also batted well. Batting honours so far as the sailors were concerned were shared between Lieut. Hughes and P. O. Howard who each took 3 twickets for 29 runs. Gunner Munt took 2 wickets for 7 runs for Mr. Douglas's XI. The game ended in a draw in favour of the Garrison. The following were the scores :—

COLABA GARRISON.

Bombr. Drake, c Hutchinson, b Howard	19
Bombr. Noble, c Gardner, b Lenn	29
Lieut Lumsden, b Hughes	71
Capt Davy, c Gardner, b Howard	11
Gun Bookhamb Howard	0
Mr Henderson, c Gardner, b Pulford	19
Gun Potten, b Hughes	1
Gun Munt st Douglas	27
Mr Jones, c Gardner, b Hughes	9
Major Lamb not out	15
Capt Gray, st Gardner, b Douglas	3
Extras	19
Total	223

MR. DOUGLAS' XI.

Mr Lenn, b Gray	44
Mr Cowman, c Gray, b Bookham	0
Lt Douglas, c Potten, b Munt	15
Lt Hughes, c Munt, b Bookham	3
Lt Hutchinson, b Bookham	28
Lt Philip, c Drake, b Bookam	0
P O Howard, b Munt	9
Lt Hirman not out	15
P O Savage not out	0
Lt Gardner L O Pulford	did not bat
Extras	5
Total	119

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable anger Caliandа interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Bhambo Route to China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24th hours ending at 8 p. m. on the 7th August 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	8	25 p.m.	19	27
Teheran	7	2	15 p.m.	0	36
Suez	7	3	0 p.m.	0	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th August, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	0	0	1
„ Karachi	0	25	0	1
„ Madras	0	17	0	4

The fainting of two of a coroner's jury at Sutton Coldfield during the 14 hours they were locked up without food or water in consequence of being unable to agree on their verdict, and their prospective appearance at the Warwick Assizes emphasises the need of a thorough reform in the Coroners' Acts. A County Court judge has no power to detain a jury beyond the rising of his Court, but coroners may lock up their juries if they chose without bread, or even water, for 48 hours. Again, while "crowner" can send a witness to goal for safe custody or commit a person indefinitely for contempt of Court, no magistrate has any such power. The Coroners Society has long been agitating for coroners' law reform, and the present case may provide a healthy impetus to their efforts.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE HON. S. M. MOSES ON THE BANK RATE.

THE annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, and there was a good attendance.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

In moving the adoption of the report and statement of accounts the chairman said:—I have much pleasure in placing before you the usual Reports and Statement of Accounts. It is gratifying to be able to state that the result of the past year's working has again been satisfactory, and also to find that we are able to further increase the stability of the Bank by an addition to the Reserve Fund after providing for a dividend of twelve per cent., and also carrying forward a substantial sum. During the late busy season the Bank found good employment for the greater portion of its funds in discounts and advances to the public, thereby assisting and fostering the local and internal trade of the Presidency, and so carrying out the Policy of your Directors. And notwithstanding the large business transacted the rates of interest and discount did not rise to a very high level, the maximum Bank rate having been 8 per cent. and the average for the past six months as mentioned in the Report being only 6·25 per cent., while the average for the last twelve months is only 5·04 per cent., which is the lowest for some years. In view of the large business put through I am pleased to say that no loss was incurred. I have, however, to state that the liquidation of an old account has resulted in a deficit owing to depreciation in value of the security, held. This deficit amounting to Rs. 9,699-4-8 has been debited to the fund for losses, the balance at credit of which now stands at Rs. 91,489-6-8. The accounts before you are drawn up in the usual form and do not seem to call for any comment. I may, however, remind you that we have a Special Reserve Fund set aside to meet the depreciation in the Reserve Fund investments. In the report issued to you a year ago you were informed that this special fund amounted to Rs. 9,85,000. Since then further sums have been transferred to the Reserve Fund and invested in Government Securities which are held at par, and the difference in value between par and the rates of purchase, amounting to Rs. 35,000 has been added to our special fund which therefore now stands at Rs. 10,20,000. The sum is sufficient at present market rates to meet the depreciation in our Reserve Fund investments. All our other investments in Government and other authorised public securities are held at less than market rates.

A BANK OF INDIA.

Turning now to more general matters I have first of all to allude to the question of the suggested Bank of India. It has been customary for your President to keep you acquainted with the progress of this movement from time to time and I have now to say that shortly after our last general meeting the decision of Government with reference to the proposed Bank was published. The decision is is concisely expressed in the concluding words of the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State at follows:—" We are therefore regretfully compelled to advise that the scheme be held in abeyance, although we desire at the same time to record our deliberate opinion that it would be distinctly advisable, if practicable, to establish a Central Bank in India, so as to relieve Government of its present heavy responsibilities and to secure the advantages arising from the control of the Banking system of a country by a solid and powerful Central Institution. "The Secretary of State concurred, and there for the present the matter rests. The reasons given for desiring a Central Bank, it will be observed, are very different from those which prompted the original proposal in England, and it is to be regretted, are some what vaguely indicated. But in his last Budget Statement the Hon'ble Sir E. Law again referred to this subject in these words "I remain of opinion that the position of the Government of India under present arrangements as the Chief Banker of the Country is not one to be viewed with favour, and could any satisfactory scheme be devised by which Government might be relieved of its responsibilities in this matter, I should welcome the change". Here the wishes of Government are more clearly defined, and I may be permitted to offer the following remarks thereon.

THE WISHES OF GOVERNMENT.

If we may judge from the past the Government claim to the distinction of being the Chief Banker in India rests to a large extent on the fact that they supply the money market with funds by means of Council Bills. A more real Banking function is to be found in the Currency Department, and we must also recognise that Government perform a further banking duty in being to a large extent their own Bankers, maintaining in their own possessions large—sometimes, as at present,—enormous cash balances. I do not think there is any other banking business which Government themselves transact unless perhaps the Post Office Savings Bank which, in any case, would, I presume, continue to be managed by themselves. If I understand Government policy aright, Government are not likely to give up on suitable terms the profitable Currency Department, and with respect to the other banking business which they transact, it would appear that much of it could be transferred to the Presidency Banks constituted as they are, and that it is not really necessary for the purpose Government have in view to adopt such a drastic measure as the proposed union of the three existing Banks. I venture now to touch on another point mentioned in the last Budget Statement, which is closely connected with the subject of Government cash balances and Council Bills. I refer to the rate of interest. The Finance Minister, I am glad to notice, is fully alive to the fact that the local and internal trade of India requires large financial facilities and that frequent fluctuations in the rates of discount affect the trade and traders detrimentally. At the same time I fear he does not always recognise the full magnitude of the internal trade, and the effect it exerts on the rates of interest and discount.

AN UNSATISFACTORY RATE.

He appears at least to regard with equanimity a maximum Bank rate of 8 per cent. in the busy season. Now a Bank rate of 8 per cent. means a rate of 9 or 10 per cent. for ordinary trading, and that is a charge which, we know, merchants and traders do not regard with unmixed satisfaction. No doubt it is something to be thankful for that during the last two or three years interest and discount rates have not been as high as they frequently were previously. Still Government ought not to be content until even a lower level is reached. The trader, and in turn the country, would reap the benefit of it. And I think that the realisation of this would be helped by an alteration in the existing methods of Government revenue collections or rather the disbursement thereof. The routine followed is well known. The Government cash collections are extremely heavy during the busy export-season, and the collections are chiefly effected in the up-country districts. The disbursements mainly by means of Council Bills and T. T. are made in the Presidency cities. Of course the revenue collections react on the large money markets all over the country. The cash required for Government revenues flows to the districts where the payments are made, and the result is, the money is taken off the market altogether and the rates of interest and discount are forced upwards. We must, I suppose, reconcile ourselves to the situation created by the revenue collections. But there seems to be no reason why the Government disbursements should not be more expenditiously made. Council Bills take over a fortnight to come from England, and T. T. can be obtained only at a difference in the rate of exchange which does not encourage any preference for them. It would be a distinct advantage to trade if the Government Home remittances were initiated and carried out on this side, thereby releasing more expeditiously the funds withdrawn from the market by the revenue collections. The effect would tend to lower rates of interest because the money would remain a shorter time in the hands of Government.

THIS YEAR'S EXPORTS.

Last year's Monsoon commenced most seasonably. Throughout June; July and August there appeared every prospects of a large harvest, but unfortunately September rains failed in some districts which greatly disappointed us. Notwithstanding this, the exports during the first half of this year were well maintained, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year as the following figures show:—

Exports of Cotton from Bombay from 1st January 31st July 1901 and 1902.

To	1901 F.P. Bales	1902 F.P. Bales	Increase or Decrease F. P. Bales
Europe	496,091	444,799	m 51,292
China	37,684	56,279	p 18,595
Japan	293,600	419,731	p 126,131
Total	827,375	920,809	p 93,434

Exports of Linseed, Rapeseed, Gingellyseed and Wheat from Bombay to Europe from 1st January to 31st July 1901 and 1902.

	1901 Cwts.	1902 Cwts.	Increase or Decrease
Linseed	14,60,425	17,96,176	p 3,35,751
Rapeseed	18,84,076	20,64,429	p 1,80,353
Gingellyseed	12,69,335	11,85,558	m 84,777
Wheat	37,754	1,12,928	p 75,174
Total	45,90,590	50,94,091	p 5,03,501

Had it not been for the failure of the late rains the exports would have been considerably larger At the early part of this monsoon the rains held aloof and we were warned to be prepared for another year of famine. Happily this prediction has been falsified by the timely and copious rainfall throughout the country. Unfortunately, however, there is still scarcity in Guzarat and Kathiawar districts ; but we sincerely trust rain may yet come in time to avert another year of famine.

(Concluded on page 6.)

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

SOME SMART MILLINERY.

BOATING COSTUMES.

THE STORE ROOM.

LONDON, JULY 18.

THE smartest hats of the moment are marked by exceeding simplicity ; they are flat, and in many cases quite guiltless of crowns, the adjustment on the head being managed by an arrangement of bandeaux, sometimes as many as three being required to fit the flat crown to the head. A charming hat and ruffle was made as follows : The hat was a large soft Leghorn, which took on the most graceful curves. A plain piece of black velvet was passed round the very shallow crown, and tied with long bows and ends at the back. On either side of the front was a bunch of pink blush roses. To wear with this hat was a deep chiffon ruffle, spotted with black velvet, and having bows of black velvet, with long streamers reaching below the knees. At this season of the year Frenchwomen always seem to wear hats with draperies of lace falling over the brim ; indeed, this is a perennial fashion for the smartest women at Trouville or Dieppe. A very pretty one was a soft cream rice straw, with a fine lace flounce draped round it, the edge falling over the brim in a way which was exceedingly becoming to the face. Two or three large green silk poppies were the sole additional trimming. Again at this season fruit is generally seen on hats. Very chic hats can be trimmed in this way, and they have one advantage, which is that they cannot become common, for artificial fruit is even more expensive than the choicest specimen of the real thing. A hat seen in Bond-street a short time ago had a spray of lemon and its fruits on it. This was certainly more bizarre than beautiful, but there is much to be said in favour of autumnal hats trimmed with blackberries, small purple plums and even cherries.

Now that the belated summer is busily making up for its previous coyness by showering on us a succession of long, hot, July days, the thoughts of everyone of us, who can afford it, instinctively turn to visions of cool, murmuring streams, and the dim, religious shade of wooded banks. How we plot and scheme to get away for at least one day's respite from the hot, scorching pavements, to spend it, for example, lounging luxuriously against the piled-up cushions of a punt, up a charming backwater of the silvery Thames ! The problem of dress is always with us, even on these occasions. Much of our happiness and comfort on the river depends on our being suitably and becomingly gowned. There is so much latitude in fashion for the river costume, as for all other things now a days, that one's apparel is largely a matter of individual taste. One cannot but consider the overdressed woman, even at regatta times painfully out of place on the river. The really good dresser is distinguished by the workmanlike simplicity of her boating gowns. Simplicity is unfortunately by no means synonymous with cheapness ; but at the same time, it is nowadays quite within the power of nimble brains and fingers to attain well-cut elegance (the only type permissible) at a very small cost. Linen and flannel are both in favour for the river. One can strongly recommend delicate or rheumatic women to avoid the former, and dress in the latter even on the hottest day. Summer flannels are now so charming that it is anything but dull to dress in this material. The fine flannels, which sell freely, are made in lovely shades : you can buy them in the palest pink, blue, mauve, green, etc. They wear wonderfully well, are most reasonable in price, and clean or wash excellently. In fact, they are a boon to those who have to study economy. A useful and pretty river dress has been lately designed for the fortunate occupant of a houseboat at Henley. It is of the palest grey flannel, trimmed with straps of stitched grey taffeta silk and small silver buttons, It will be noticed that the blouse bodice, and also the sleeves, are made as loosely and simply as possible. A small under muslin or lace bodice slip is worn with this gown. These slips may be varied, They are cool and dainty, and can be bought, in the prettiest designs, for about 1s. 11d. each, or they can be made very easily at home for half that price. The hat usually worn is a smart Panama straw. The owners of these hats should wear them as much as possible this season, as their overwhelming popularity threatens to make them painfully common before long. It is to be feared that the sale of the terrible imitations of the real Panama, with which the market is so flooded, will soon compel us, at any rate for a time, to lay the genuine article aside.

It is really astonishing how many changes can be rung in flannel dresses ! A very pretty girl on the river last week was wearing a gown of plain white flannel with a rich applique of black lace on the collar and cuffs, and a simple white silk shirt. Nothing looks more effective than pure white flannel for girlish figures. A charming dress was made quite plainly in this material, with only simple strappings for trimmings. These strappings ran down the bolero, round it, and across the front from under the arms. The skirt was also arrayed with three strappings arranged a few inches apart all round the bottom of the skirt. This was one of the prettiest dresses possible for boating. For those who scorn the idea of chills and aches in the bones. and prefer cotton at any price, there are the always useful linens, which lend themselves to a large choice of colours, and which look so beautifully cool on a boiling afternoon on the river. These can be made very smartly with the little bolero coat, of which there are so many various patterns. There is a beautiful embroidery made in linen, with designs in raised flowers, or foliage. This forms a most charming collar, and can also be used with effect on the skirt. Another very smart dress can be quite simply made of mauve cotton, with a short bodice, not reaching to the waist, so as to show an under-vest of white silk. The bodice would look pretty if trimmed with guipure lace, and fastened across the vest with velvet ribbon. The skirt, in this case, should also be trimmed with guipure lace running round the bottom. A very inexpensive and becoming gown can be made out of white veiling. It is not only dia-phanous-looking for hot days, but it possesses the great merit of washing extremely well. The more simply it is made, the nicer it looks All that is required is a full blouse-bodice and plainly cut skirt.

It is a distinctly chastening sight to catch a glimpse of oneself in a mirror after several hours spent in a train or on a boat ; and even more subduing is the effect of a night journey. The complexion assumes a ghastly greenish hue, produced by a mixture of dust and dirt overlaying fatigue ; crow's feet appear where crow's feet were not ; the forehead is wrinkled and lined and the mouth drawn ; the hair is rough and out of curl. Much of this dishevelment is avoidable ; but, alas ! few women know how to travel. Some non-crushable, not easily soiled material should be selected for a travelling garment, one, too, that is light and warm without being heavy. The corsets should be worn looser than usual, otherwise the long sitting or lying is apt to cramp the muscles, and consequently give the face a drawn look. A tiny outfit, consisting of two pill-boxes filled respectively with pure cold cream and finest oatmeal or face powder, a soft old handkerchief, a pocket comb, and infinitesimal looking-glass, should on all occasions accompany the travelling girl, for it will enable her to arrive at her journey's end with, at any rate, a semblance of freshness. Before arriving at her destination, therefore, let her take a trace of cold cream on one corner of the ancient handkerchief and carefully rub it into her face. "Oh, but my face is greasy enough already ", one hears her exclaiming, "I couldn't possibly put more grease on to it". Wait a bit, follow all the lines of the face with cold cream, the corners of the eyes where, please, deal gently, as the skin there is most elastic, (and loves not overstretching), the corner of the nostrils and all the cracks where grease does love to linger ; then, taking a quite clean corner of the handkerchief, carefully remove all traces of the grease and all the dusty accumulation of the journey will come away too, and what an accumulation it generally is ! Then take yet another corner of the handkerchief, dip it in the oatmeal or powder, and lightly dust the face with it to remove all further traces of the grease, The girl who is wise will have started on her journey with her looks neatly confined in a net ; nevertheless, stray wisps of hair are apt to need curling a very effective pair of curling tongs may be evolved out of a common or garden hairpin ; wrap one end in a fold of handkerchief to prevent the fingers getting scorched and heat by holding the ends above a lighted match; when hot enough twist the wisps of hair with it, and hold for a few minutes; and provided their strands only are curled, the effect is extremely satisfactory. A good deal of pain is often occasioned by dust or flies getting in the eye; don't rub the afflicted member when this occurs, but draw the upper lid gently down over the lower one. This usually brings the particle within view, when it can easily be wiped out with the handkerchief.

A dear old lady said not long ago that whenever she heard the magic word "store room" it always took her memory irresistibly back to the days of her youth. A picture would rise before her eyes of the rustling, busy house-keeper, looking so motherly and withal so dignified in her large white apron and snowy mob cap, and armed with her formidable bunch of keys. She could still recall the grating of the large key in the ponderous old door, as the happy prelude to entering what was to her childish imagination a veritable paradise of carnal delights. There was no make-believe about this store room—its very odour was redolent of good things. The substantial home-cured hams or flitches of bacon that hung temptingly from the ceiling; the sweet-smelling bunches of home-grown herbs and lavender interspersed; the bowls of rich cream and dainty rolls of yellow butter, still fragrant of buttercups; the transparent new-laid eggs—all spoke graphically of the skilled housewife. As you gazed at her amazing array of home-made wines and pickles, her luscious jams, and syrups to tickle the most jaded palate, you realised that this little world of a store room comprised the interests and aims of a woman's life. She reigned supreme in her cunning in all domestic crafts, and she had no ambitions beyond the linen and the store room and the welfare of the inmates of the home. With the superior education of our sex, nous avons change tout cela, and we could not wish it to be otherwise. As a sex, we are prone to rush to extremes, and there seems a growing tendency to regard time spent by the modern woman in domestic management as a waste of time. This can be the only reason why the old-fashioned store-room, filled with home-made produce, has been abandoned more often than not, and as a substitute we have the daily ordering of small quantities of groceries by the cook. Personal experience teaches that a well filled store room is not only a saving of money but also of time and energy. Instead of prodding her memory every day as to what is needed for the grocer's order, the mistress has only to give up, say, one morning in three months to taking stock of her store room, so as to buy in fresh supplies. By ordering goods of all kinds in large quantities and paying ready money for them at the large stores, where they will allow almost wholesale prices, she will be surprised to find what a considerable sum can be saved. Nor is this all. The quality and freshness of the goods will be improved, as they will come from a shop with a quick turnover sale; and the quantities will be greater in proportion, as there will be no paper to be weighed. This is always included in the weight when buying separate pounds. Then many things like soap and candles not only save in price by being bought in quantities, but actually improve by keeping.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, JULY 18.

WE have recently enjoyed an extended cycle tour throughout the South-west counties of England, and the charms which we have always claimed for this branch of the pastime were more than upheld. The country is now at its best, the hay is nearly all gathered in, and the fields of corn are just gaining a golden tint under the hot July sun. But what struck us most was the excellent condition of the highways. The main roads were of course the best, but many of the bye-roads had as good a surface as any wheelman could wish. What a change to be sure since the eighties of last century! The roads then were anything but good, and the system of repairing them primitive. In the autumn of each year, it was then the practice to cover the roads with stones, and after throwing some mud over them, leaving them to the weather and traffic. Now a steam roller is invariably used. This happy change is almost entirely due to the perseverance displayed by cyclists in agitating for better roads. Frequent protests have been rewarded, and now the roads possess hard and level surfaces, although in some cases they are too narrow for the increased traffic of the twentieth century.

The Surrey police have for long been notorious for charging cyclists on the least shadow of an offence, and the magistrates for upholding the action of the police by inflicting fines; in many cases fines being imposed were some licence was certainly due. A case in point comes from the Guildford police court, where three labourers were charged and fined for riding after dark without lights. It appears that a heath fire occurred near Cranleigh, and the three philanthropic villagers started off hastily on their cycles to help to put it out. On their return they met a constable, to whom they related the news, and he, observing that their machines were lampless, had them summoned, with the above result. Under the circumstances, would anybody think that a magistrate would convict? The member of the Guildford bench, did, however.

But the lighting question is very strictly enforced in England. We remember once, a policeman being fined for lampless riding. The queer part of the affair was, however, that the constable reported himself, took out a summons against himself, and gave evidence equivalent to a confession of his sin, and paid up like a man. Otherwise, at any future date, if he had brought an offender to justice, there might have been inconvenient evidence tendered to show that he himself was an unpunished offender in this very respect.

Quite a small epidemic of fatalities has recently taken place, but in all of them the misadventure seems to have been the result of carelessness on the part of the rider. A very sad case is reported from Yorkshire, a young gentleman on his honeymoon meeting with his death through a runaway bicycle. Two cyclists pushing their machines up the hill, seeing the unfortunate rider approaching grasped in an instant that it was a case of "lost control," and with great presence of mind rushed back to open some gates that were across the road. They were just in time, and this danger was passed. They followed the rider to the foot of the hill, where they found him in a shockingly mutilated condition; indeed, the sight was such that they would not allow the poor wife who arrived shortly afterwards, to see her husband. He has since succumbed to his injuries.

Professionalism in Wales is now in a more healthy and flourishing condition than ever before has been the case, thanks largely to the energy displayed by the Welsh Professional Union, which labours for the promotion of pure sport amongst cash riders. Early next month the Union will be holding a meeting at Cardiff, when a novel feature of the meeting will be the distribution of the profits accruing therefrom amongst the riders taking part in the races. Winners of first prizes will have proportioned off to them forty per cent. of the profits; second prize winners, twenty per cent.; third prize winners, ten per cent.; and competitors not gaining a place, twenty per cent.

Speaking of Cardiff, reminds us that the Magistrates in this town are as severe on offending wheelmen as any bench in the kingdom, and will inflict heavy fines on any riders who may be caught riding a lightless machine a few minutes after the legal time for lighting up. But on the other hand, cycle thieves are leniently dealt with, as witness a case recently brought before the bench. The prisoner had hired a bicycle and sold it to a man at Pontypridd. But the magistrates stated that they did not like to send a youth of prisoner's years to prison, so bound him over in the sum of £5, to appear if called upon. The so-called youth was twenty years of age. Such is the inconsistency of many provincial judges.

There is no doubt we are on the verge of a great boom in motor cycles. Many of these wonderful little machines are now to be met with on the roads. Riders of the ordinary bicycle of to-day are the motorists of to-morrow. There seems to be an idea circulating around that it is not necessary to purchase a special cycle for fitting an engine to. Of late many advertisements are to be seen offering to fit motor engines to any strong roadster cycle. This is a very risky undertaking because the enormous amount of vibration the machine has to withstand, will quickly shake any ordinary cycle frame to pieces. And, indeed, for the matter of that, some motor frames have been known to break down through vibration.

The question is, how far have we got on the road to a good motor cycle. No doubt we are still in the embryo stage, and there are a great body of riders ready to adopt motor cycling, but who fancy the time is not yet ripe to trust themselves on them. The difficulty, however, is not so much in riding the machine, as in getting the order through with prompt delivery. Be that as it may, there are already a phenomenal number of motor machines on the road which bodes well for the future, and reports from the manufacturing districts state that orders are pouring in from all quarters. This is as it should be, but the man who will wait for a really reliable motor, that will not break down at some time or other, will wait in vain.

ALLEGED FORGERY AND PERJURY.

A WITNESS ASSAULTED.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. D. B. Binning, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sloan again charged Bhaichand Naron, Gordhan Gopal Soni, Shapoorji Hormasji Todiwala, Varjivandas alias Kalidass Bhaidas, Vithal Jammukhram, and Luxmidas Nagordas with conspiring to forge a will, using as genuine a forged document, perjury in a judicial proceeding, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offences. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the Public Prosecutor, while Mr. Oliviers, pleader, defended the first and the fifth accused, Mr. Dinshaw Jijibhoy, Solicitor, of Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshaw, with Mr. Shapoor, B. Spencer, pleader, the second and the third accused, and Mr. Sorabshaw B. Kapadia, pleader, the fourth and the sixth accused. Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, solicitor, of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga, and Girdnarlal watched the case on behalf of the executors of the will of Bai Nurhudabai, widow of Jadis Hariwallabh Gulabchand.

Krishna Govind Yadoo, the convict, was further cross-examined by Mr. Spencer. He said that he was located at present at Byculla jail. Some time ago he was at Yeroneda. He was transfered to Bombay from Yeroneda on the 25th of January. Mr. Sloan came and saw him only once in the Bombay jail about a month ago. That day he made the same statement to Mr. Sloan which he made on Tuesday in the Court. Mr. Sloan did not take down his statements. He was taken nowhere from the jail after Mr. Sloan's visit. He was never taken to Mr. Nicholson the Public Prosecutor. Up to this date his statement had not been recorded in writing by any person. He was offered no reward for giving the evidence. Mr. Sloan had brought no papers or documents of any kind when he saw him in the jail. Mr. Sloan asked him generally what he (witness) knew of Gordhan's will. Mr. Sloan talked to him in Hindustani and told him "Gordhan ke will ke budal toom ko koock maloom hai". (Do you know anything about Gordhan's will?) The witness immediately knew that Mr. Sloan meant about the present will. He had gone through the contents of the will he had signed. He was able to read Guzarati. When he was arrested by the police in connection with the first will case, three letters and a telegram were recovered from him. He never saw Gordhan from the day he signed the will. He had seen Gordhan on three occasions only. He came to know of the name of the father of Gordhan only when he came to the Court. He had talked to Mr. Brewin about the forgery of the present will at the Yeroneda jail before he spoke to Mr. Sloan about it. It was about ten months ago. Mr. Brewin saw him thrice in all when he was in jail. No books, papers, or documents were shown to him by Mr. Brewin in connection with the present case. Mr. Brewin asked him what forgeries he (witness) had committed, and he mentioned to him all that he had done.

Magistrate:—What was the occasion which induced you to confess all our forgeries including this one?

Witness:—There was no occasion. I repeated of what I had done and my conscience made me do so.

Witness continued that Mr. Brewin put him a general question and he told him all that he had done. In connection with the present case he told Mr. Brewin that he had forged a signature on Gordhanda's will. Mr. Brewin asked him no further about that matter and witness was quite sure that he made no further disclosure to Mr. Brewin about it. It was all in conversation—nothing was written down. At none of the three interviews Mr. Brewin took down anything in writing. On the occasion on which he gave the book back to Gordhan at Tarwalla's shop he had no conversation with Gordhan. He did not know the name of the third accused. He had seen him only once and had no conversation with him. When he saw him (third accused) first near Tarwalla's shop he was about thirty feet away from the shop on the road. He waited outside on the road until Gordhan left him (witness). He saw the third accused at the third time he saw the second accused. Gordhan gave him Rs. 20 for his labour when he returned the book to him. At that time Tarwalla was sitting on a chair outside the threshold of his shop. No one saw him receiving the money; the payment was made in a corner. The dimensions of the shop were 12 feet by 18. The witness did not say all this the other day as he was not asked about it.

Re-examined by Mr. Bowen witness said that he was arrested six or seven months after he gave the book to the second accused.

Questioned by the Court, witness said that he was in the jail for the last thirteen months. He had got a good conduct certificate from the jail with the best possible marks. He was marked for a post of a warder in jail. The first forgery he committed in his life was about three years ago. He had done so for money's sake.

Magistrate:—You said on the last occasion that Narotam knew that you were a forger. How did he come to know of it?

Witness:—Because Narotam used to reside at Poona.

Magistrate:—Did all the people in Poona know that you were a forger?

Witness:—No, only Narotam knew it.

Magistrate:—Why should that make him know it?

Witness:—Because he was my intimate friend, and I had informed him of it.

Magistrate:—Did you commit you first forgery at Bombay or at Poona.

Witness:—At Bombay.

Magistrate:—At Tarwalla's shop?

Witness:—No, I took a document from Sanjana and went to Poona.

Witness in his answers to the Court continued that he was in jail for committing forgery at Poona. He was four or five times sent for by Mangal from Bombay. Mangal did not know that he was a clever forger, but Tarwalla knew it. Mangal used to write to him whenever there was business for him.

Magistrate:—Was the business a forgery on each of these occasions?

Witness: No. On one occasion I had come down in connection with an appeal matter, and, on another in connection with the rates of some fruits which Tarwalla wanted to buy.

Witness continued that he never told Tarwalla anything about his forgery business. Sanjana must have informed him of it. Whenever people came to Tarwalla's shop to get work done from witness, the latter would ask Tarwalla to keep aside while he carried on negotiations with his constituents. Tarwalla always remained outside on such occasions.

The witness forged the signature of Hariwallabh the morning after Gordhan gave him the will.

Magistrate:—You said on the last occasion that you committed the forgery in the evening?

Witness:—Yes.

Magistrate:—Then why do you now say that you did it in the morning?

Witness:—By morning I mean evening.

Magistrate:—You were satisfied that your forgery was the facsimile of Hariwalabh's signature?

Witness:—Yes

Magistrate:—You will then be surprised to here that all the witnesses called on behalf of the prosecution deposed that it is not Hariwalabh's handwriting?

Witness:—I say that the signature I had forged was the exact facsimile of Hariwalabh's signature.

Rustomji Hormusji Tarwalla was next examined by Mr. Bowen. He said that he lived in Abdool Rehman Street and was a message writer by profession. He had his shop at Pydowni since 1891. He knew the second and the third accused. He became acquainted with the second accused about eighteen months ago. He used to live in Kandi Mohola before. In 1900 at about Christmas time second accused came to his shop with Sanjana. Last witness Krishna Yadoo was waiting in his shop before they came. He had come from Poona, and when witness asked him why he had come he (Krishna) replied that he had come for Christmas. Witness did not expect Krishna from Poona that day. He had no servant in his shop at that time. Sanjana and second accused came half an hour after Krishna's arrival. Sanjana said to Krishna pointing to second accused that he (Second accused) had some business with him. They all three went in to a passage close to the shop. Sanjana told witness that there was some private business, and therefore witness remained in his shop. He could not see them from where he was. The passage was a foot apart from his shop. The dimensions of his shop were 12 feet by 14. Sanjana, second accused, and Krishna were in the passage for about fifteen minutes. The first two then salaamed him and left, and Krishna came into the shop and asked for the key of his house at Bandora. There was a sub tenant residing in his house at Bandora.

Magistrate:—What is the name of the tenant.

Witness:—I cannot give out the name as it will hinder certain police investigation which are on foot at present.

Magistrate:—You must give the name.

Witness:—Haji Isak, who is dead.

Magistrate:—How will it interfere with police investigations?

Witness:—There is another case in the hands of Mr. Brewin with which Haji Isak is connected.

Witness continued that Krishna came back in the evening and said he was going to Poona provided Sanjana allowed him to do so. Next morning witness saw Krishna again in Bandora. He asked Krishna why had he not gone to Poona. Krishna told witness he had some business in Bombay. He then went to this shop and at about four in the evening Krishna came to his shop. Subsequently the accused Nos. 2 and 3 came to his shop from the opposite direction and on seing them approaching Krishna left the shop. After that he did not see Krishna again until fifteen days before his arrest. Krishna was arrested in front of his shop. The third accused came to his shop about twelve days ago and said: "Krishna has given evidence, are you going to give evidence too? If so to what effect?" The witness replied: "You will hear it in time". On Tuesday last the brother of Todiwala saw him at his shop and told him: "You know all the facts of the case, you are implicated in the case, you had better surrender yourself and the Magistrate will not issue warrant against you." Witness told him he would do as he would be advised.

Magistrate:—According to whose advise?

Witness:—I said I would consult a lawyer.

Did you consult a lawyer—No, I spoke to Mr. Sloan who said:

"Why are you afraid of those people? you speak the truth."

Witness continued that on Thursday last accused Todiwala came to his shop and said: "You come and give evidence and see if your bones are not broken".

Magistrate:—Have you any witnesses of that?

Witness:—Yes.

Magistrate: If there is anything forthcoming with regard to this I will deal severely with Todiwala and his brother.

Mr. Bowen: What was the result of your interview with the brother of the third accused?

Witness replied that the result of the interview with the brother of the third accused was that witness asked him to walk away quickly. On Thursday night at about 11-30 he was standing in front of his shop when of a sudden three men came upon him and one of them gave him a blow on his eyes. One of the three was a shopkeeper and the rest were Bhayas. The Bhayas gave him blows with an umbrella and fists and said "If you will give evidence in Gordhan's case you will have to leave Bombay". Next morning at 4 a. m. he informed Mr. Sloan of the previous night's assault.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, witness said that Inspector Morris was informed of the assault at about six in the morning. Mr. Sloan had accompanied him to Mr. Morris who had taken down the complaint. Witness continued that he had figured in the Police Courts five or six times either as an accused or as a complainant. He knew Krishna from March or April 1900. He used to go to Sanjana's office and frequently saw Krishna there. About a year and-a-half ago Sanjana had told him that Krishna was a good forger. He had had no correspondence with Krishna. He knew Mangal who was his servant about the time that second accused came to his shops. Krishna and Mangal were friends. Krishna was never his guest He never supplied him with food nor Mangal ever cooked for him. Krishna used to stay at his house from five to fifteen days, whenever he came to Bombay.

At this stage of the case the Court adjourned.

DISPOSAL OF THE SUPPOSED DEAD.

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—As a Hindu only supposed to be dead has actually been burnt alive at Benares, and a Parsi child at Bombay and a Mahomedan woman at Poona have narrowly escaped—one from being devoured alive by vultures, and the other from being buried alive, it is time that every useful information on this very important subject should be given the widest possible publicity. Therefore I beg you to be so good as to publish in your columns the following paras I have come across in the course of my reading;—(1) One often hears of persons who have made provision against being buried alive. This is a wise step and it should be taken by some specific means, by every one, and without delay. Many persons belong to associations, the members of which have bound themselves to protect each other from this terrible accident. The association plan will accomplish this object more certainly than individual effort. Among notable persons who had this matter in mind, but who relied upon the individual plan, were Mr. Edmond H. Yates, who desired that immediately after his death his jugular vein should be opened by his medical attendant or some other surgeon, and that a fee of twenty guineas should be paid for the operation. Also, Wilkie Collins, who always left a letter on his dressing table every night in which he solemnly enjoined his people that if he were found seemingly dead he should be at once carefully examined by a skilful doctor. Hans Christian Anderson took a similar precaution by always carrying in his pocket a note to the effect that when his time came his friends were to make sure that he was really dead.

In Paris a society exists which binds its members to cause a surgical operation on the heart of each before burial; a similar society is in Baltimore. In Austria the same operation is performed when requested, according to rules set down in the law, after the usual careful inspection by the proper medical officials. The operation is done by the district and police physicians who render a report of the case to the town magistrate, and a fee of six florins is allowed to each physician for the service. Arteriotomy and severing the jugular vein are frequently done under these circumstances in Germany and in Scandinavia. But the most convenient provision against resuscitation in the grave is to place a bottle of chloroform, provided with a leaky stopple, in the coffin as the last thing, so that the vapours shall last for a long time. This final offering to the departed, if perchance it is not needed, will do no harm; but if the vita principal should resume activity, it will pass away in euthanasia—Edward P., Vollum in "Our Dumb Animals", Boston, August 1896.

(2) It is stated that an eminent German has discovered what he considers an infallible test for distinguishing between persons actually or only apparently dead. He uses a weak solution of fluorescin, a most powerful colouring matter, which, when sufficiently diluted ceases to be poisonous. If this solution is injected under the skin of a living person in two minutes the skin, especially the mucous membrane, is strongly coloured and the body has the appearance of suffering from an attack of acute jaundice. The whites of the eyes are said to assume a clear green tinge, pupil almost disappears and the eye looks as if it were a brilliant emerald set in the face. A drop of blood in a glass of water, we are told, colours it green. In two hours all the phenomena disappear. But in the case of a dead man the solution produces no effect. The discovery puts a new artifice at the disposal of our scientific "magicians"—The "Indian Review". June 1902—Yours, etc.

LABHSHANKAR DUXIMDAS.

Nagarwado Junagad, Aug. 5.

P. S.—I have addressed two letters on this subject to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and I pray that other Corporations as well as Government may take this matter into their serious consideration. For what man or woman can say that he or she will not be himself or herself a victim of such a horrible fate?

L. L.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

Sir,—The other day the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, while speaking on the question of the organization of Municipal Stores and the proposal to appoint an extra assistant to the Chief Accountant, dilated at some length on the relationship existing between Mr. Walt and Mr. Waldt, and denounced most solemnly both the Commissioner and the Chief Accountant for employing one relative, under another. It is, however, an open secret that the practice on which the Hon'ble gentleman poured out vehemently so much of his choicest rhetoric is of common occurrence in our Municipality.* Those who strain at gnats swallow camels. The remarks against Mr. Waite recall to one's mind the taunts levelled in the Corporation against the late Mr. Virprasad Tapiprasad and the then Municipal Commissioner Mr. (now Sir) Charles Ollivant was again and again twitted for importing in the Municipal Service, an outsider, a Surat Bania. I hereby appeal not only to the wisdom and eloquence of our city Fathers but also to their sense of justice and independence in the discharge of their civic duties.—Yours, &c.

A CITIZEN.

Bombay, August.

* Our correspondent here mentions seven cases which we will communicate to the Municipal Commissioner, if he desires to know them. Ed., "B. G."

EARTHQUAKE AT BUNDER ABBAS.

EVERYTHING AT NORMAL STATE.

FURTHER news regarding the earthquake at Bunder Abbas, reached Bombay last evening by the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Pachumba, (Captain R. J. Rickford) which arrived in harbour at about 5 p.m. from the Persian Gulf. The steamer left Busreh on the 26th July on her return voyage and arrived at Bunder Abbas on the 31st idem when the officers of the vessel learnt that no further earthquake shocks had been felt there, and everything is in a normal state, the inhabitants of the town are still living in the tents, and huts, and they are not likely to return to their houses for some time yet. The weather at the Gulf is very warm.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

CORONATION DAY IN BOMBAY.

SERVICES IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

THE Bishop of Damaun has ordered, that on the evening of the Coronation Day of his Majesty the King Edward VII. Emperor of India, a solemn "Te Deum" at 6-30 p.m. be sung in all the churches under his jurisdiction. His Lordship will preside at the service at the National Church of Dabul. The Consul-General, Viscount de Wrem will also attend the service in the above church.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Kalbadevie, a solemn service of thanksgiving for the restoration of his Majesty the King to health, and to implore the grace of God for his Majesty on the day of his Coronation, will be held at 7 a.m., on Saturday. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will preside at the function. The service will be terminated with a solemn "Te Deum." Similar services will be held at Colaba, Fort Chapel, and at St. Mary's, Byculla.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

AT the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Colaba on Saturday, a Coronation Service will be held at 8 a.m., the form of the service will be that prescribed for Coronation Day. The offertory will be devoted to the Church Completion Fund.

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS ASSOCIATION.

The committee of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Association have issued a circular requesting members of the Association to close their shops on Saturday.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

In honor of the Coronation of his Majesty, the Anjuman-i-Islam will give an "At Home" to the Mahomedan gentry. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyebji, the President, and the members of the Anjuman-i-Islam will be "At Home" on the Coronation Day between 4-30 and 5-30 p. m. at the Karimia Library Hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam near Bori Bunder.

THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

A special prayer service will be held in honor of H. M's. Coronation on Saturday at 12-30 p.m., at the Masjid of the Khoja Shia Ashna Ashri Jamat, Pallagully, to beseech for long life of his Majesty. A feast will also be given to the boys and girls attending the Jamat's Madressas. In the evening the Masjid will be illuminated.

The Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibbhai Anglo-Vernacular School will be closed on Saturday in honour of the Coronation.

JASSON CEREMONY AT BANAJEE'S ATUSH BEHERAM.

The Trustees of the Cowasjee Byramjee Banajee Atush Beheram (Parsi Church) have arranged to hold a public jasson" ceremony for the Zorastrian ladies and gentlemen at Banajee's Atush Beheram to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of offering thanks and prayers on the occasion of the Coronation of the Emperor of India. All Parsis are cordially invited to attend the ceremony.

A committee of leading Mahomedan citizens has arranged to give an evening party to Mahomedan school children at "Muzaffarabad Hall," Grant Road, at 4-30 p.m., on a Saturday in honour of the Coronation of his Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII.

The members of the Entertainment Committee are:—Khan Saheb Ibrahim Patell, J. P., Mr Ali Mahomed Abba Jooma, Mr. Hajee Sulema bin Sirdar Kasam Milta, Dr. Gulam Sarwar, Khan Saheb Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz.

MILL OPERATIVES AND THE CORONATION.

A representation has been sent to the Secretary of the Mill Owner's Association on behalf of the Marathi speaking mill hands, requesting that in addition to the holiday on Saturday they should be allowed a day's pay in consideration of the happy recovery to health of his Majesty and in honour of the Coronation. A mass meeting of the mill hands will be held for the purpose of celebrating the Coronation, and offering prayers for the recovery of his Majesty.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 5).

THE POSITION OF THE MILLS.

Those four Mills which have weaving machinery did fairly well last year, but spinning mills barely paid their expenses. There is no denying the fact that our Mill Industry is undergoing a severe ordeal; what with dear cotton, the Japanese and the Chinese Mills competing in the purchase of Indian Cotton, and above all the decline in Silver and the consequent depreciation of exchange between India and China; all these factors necessarily lay down our production at a high cost—this naturally restricts trade. All these circumstances combined render operations precarious and uncertain. With reference to the negotiations going on between the British Government and China, it appears that in consideration of opening a few more ports to Foreign Trade and abolishing all the Likin Stations throughout the Empire, the Chinese are to be allowed to raise the Import duty on goods passed through the Customs from 5 per cent. to 10 or 11 per cent. ad valorem. This new Treaty looks very favourable on the face of it, and it would be an excellent one if faithfully carried out. But my experience after a long residence in China, teaches me that the Chinese Government have no power, even if willing, to carry this arrangement into effect, China is a large country and the army of Likin tax collectors who have subsisted on this profession from time immemorial, will begin to levy black mail on Foreing Goods taken into the Interior, and it will be impossible to stop it.

LIKIN DUES IN CHINA.

Owing to the facilities of Inland Navigation by canals throughout China, we have been hitherto practically protected from excessive Likin dues on our goods by the keen competition existing between the various viceroys. For instance if one viceroy is satisfied with less Likin dues than his neighbour he will have more goods passed through his Province. This has acted as a check on the tax. For my part, therefore, I think, it would be better to let the question of Likin remain in status quo than submit our goods to a fixed extra duty of 5 or 6 per cent. besides bearing the additional irregular dues in the interior without obtaining any permanent or substantial benefit in return.

In conclusion I cannot speak too highly of the very careful management of the Bank's affairs by our Secretary and Treasurer Mr. Begbie, who has kept a watchful care over the destinies of the Bank. He has been ably supported by his subordinates, and the directors, by way of showing their appreciation of their services, have been pleased to grant the staff a bonus and to make a contribution to the Pension Fund out of the profits which I feel sure will with your approval.

Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, seconded the proposition, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Shapurji B. Barucha seconded by Mr. Nemjee Currimbhoy, Messrs. John Fairclough and Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy were re-elected directors.

Mr. H. S. Symons proposed and Mr. Pestonji N. Mowravala seconded the reappointment of Messrs. Willian Bullock and Edulji Nasservanji Settna as auditors on a re-muneration of Rs. 1,000 each for each audit.

The motion was carred,

Mr. A. S. Sasson afterwards proposed that the thanks of the shareholders be accorded to the directors and officers of the bank for the management and its affairs.

Mr. Purbhadas Jivandas seconded, and the resolution having been heartily carried the meeting terminated.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LAST evening an extraordinary general meeting of the share and policy-holders of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, was held at their offices, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C.I.E., chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

Mr. R. Paterson Brown, the manager, having read the notice convening the meeting.

The chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—A few words in explanation as to the object the directors have in view in connection with the proposed amendment of the Articles will not be amiss, especially as it was impossible to go into detail in the circular which accompanied the notice of meeting. As regards Article 103, Sub-clause 2, which is the first Article for amendment before the meeting, I need not say much beyond indicating that it was thought desirable that the Article be more clearly worded, and as it was felt that in the future a Provident Fund or some such scheme for the employees should be drawn up on lines similar to such funds as exist in banks and other like institutions. No definite lines for such a scheme have as yet been drawn up, but when your directors and manager see their way to formulate the same, the scheme would be subject to confirmation at the general meeting as laid down in the amended Article. In this connection I may state that there is no intention to allow for "pensions" being payable to "families" of employees, but what has been found a hardship in the past is that when an assistant of many years' service dies while still empolyed, not even a month's gratuity can be paid to his widow or family. The alteration now proposed will remove this restriction. Now in regard to the proposed amendment of Article 103, Sub-Clause 10, which provides for greater powers for the investment of any saving that has accrued or may accrue out of the 20 per cent allowed for expenses, as the result of economical management. In adopting the wording for the amendment in the purchase or on the deposit or mortgage of any of the securities or property in or upon which the Indian Trusts Act (II of 1882) authorizes your directors felt that the object they had in view was provided for. At the same time they were of the opinion that although advances upon immoveable property were provided for under the Act on very stringent conditions, that they would not invest in such property. It should be borne in mind that not another Assurance Company in the world is so restrained as regards its investment powers as the "Oriental". The importance for a Life Assurance Company being in a position to secure a fair rate of interest on its Funds cannot be over-estimated. This need not be secured at the risk of loss, by investing in speculative or miscellaneous holdings, and yet it has been possible for other large companies to earn as much as 5 per cent. on their funds, whilst we have to content ourselves with a little more than 3 1-2 per cent, which makes an enormous difference, as you will understand. By having power to invest in stocks guaranteed by Government and with equal security to that found in Government Paper, how much the gain yearly if even an extra half per cent could be secured on the "Oriental's" large funds. However, any amendment of the Trust Fund is not before us to-day, that being a much larger and more difficult problem to deal with. What is now required is, as stated, power to invest the saving out of the 20 per cent, allowed for expenses in stocks guaranteed by Government. The policy-holders have given notice that they will move and second amendments as regards the wording of these two articles I have referred to as put forward in the notice of meeting and as these are in accordance with the objects of the directors, if more acceptable to the meeting they may be adopted. The two other articles to be amended require no explanation, the cause for alteration being evident in the first case and in the second—as following naturally the alteration to Article 106, Sub-Clause 10. I would urge upon those present the desirability of passing the alterations before the meeting to-day. In conclusion, I would venture to add a word in praise of our Company, bringing forward its unique position as having become such a medium for making provision for the future amongst all classes in the country. With a fund which is ever increasing and now exceeds Two crores as a guarantee for the fulfilment of our contracts, and keeping in view how the "ORIENTAL." has practically opened the doors for life assurance in India, I held that we have a special and unquestionable claim for the support of all Indian assurers. You as share-holders and policy-holders, can do much to advance our interests by influencing your friends and I trust that you will do all in your power within the next few months to help your company.

On the motion of the chairman, the following clauses of the articles of association, as they were slightly amended by Mr. S. E Warden, were agreed to:—

That Article 106, sub-Clause 2 of the Company's Articles of Association be amended by altering the wording: "They may, subject to confirmation by a general Meeting, pay gratuities to any officer, clerk or servant of the Company for good conduct and service" to "They may, subject to confirmation by a general meeting pay pensions or other gratuites to any officers, clerks or other servants of the company or gratuities to the families of such Officers, clerks or other servants for good conduct and service; and they may also subject to such confirmation, form a Pension or Provident Fund for the benefit of such officers, clerks and other servants, and frame rules for the administration of such fund which should be formed at an early date.

That Article 106, sub-Clause 10, be amended by altering the wording; "They shall invest such part of the funds of the company as shall not be required to satisfy or provide for immediate demands in Government Stocks, Funds or securities of the Government of India only to "They shall invest such part of the Funds of the company as shall not be required to satisfy the 80 per cent. premia to be set aside with the Official Trustee or to provide for immediate demands, in the purchase or upon the deposit or mortgage of any of the securities or upon which the Indian Trusts Act (II of 1882) authorizes or any other law for the time being may authorize trustees to invest trust funds in their hands, saving that they shall not invest in the purchase or mortgage on immoveable property as provided by the saide Act."

That Article 129 be amended by altering the wording; "No dividend shall be payable except ou of the profits arising from the premiums of the Company" to "No dividend shall be payable except out of the profits of the Company as declared by the Company's Consulting Actuary."

That Article 132 be amended by altering the wording; "The Directors shall invest the Reserve Fund in securities of the Government of India only" to "The Directors shall invest the Reserve Fund in any of the modes of investment indicated in Article 103, Sub-Clause 10,"

On the motion of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsi, at vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The second ordinary general meeting of the members of the above company was held at the company's registered office, Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay, yesterday at 5 p. m. The Hon. Mr. Dajee Abajee Khare occupied the chair. The following is the extract of the director's report:—

Your directors have the pleasure to place before you audited statement of profit and loss and balance sheet for the fifteen months from the date of the last accounts to 30th June 1902. It is proposed that in future your company's official year should end on the 30th of June every year. From the above accounts you will see that, although only 450 shares have been subscribed up to date, your company has been able to make during the period under repot a profit of Rs. 11,515-12-0. Your directors regret that owing to the plague and famine only 450 shares were subscribed out of 2,000 shares offered to the public and consequently the area of land put under improvement was limited. We have, however, the pleasure to state that we have been, during the period under report, able to put under improvement 2,000 acres of land of which 250 acres have been put under rice, nagli and pulse cultivation. There have been planted 1,500 mango plants, 650 cocoanut plants and there are other 500 cocoanut seedlings and 1,000 jack-fruit plants and also some pomegranate and lime plants ready for being put into the ground. At present almost the whole profit has come out of grass land but when the improvements already commenced, are completed, a large income will arise from rice and garden produce, in addition to the income from grass cultivation. If the company is able to get more shares subscribed, your directors contemplate starting dairy and cattle-breeding farms at Palghar on a portion of the company's lands near the railway station. These lands are highly suitable for dairy and cattle-breeding purposes and your directors are already in communication with the Collector of Thana for securing a piece of land adjoining the company's lands for being added to the area which they want to reserve for dairy and cattle-breeding farms.

The director's report and audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account made up to 30th June 1902 were adopted. A dividend at 6 per cent on the paid up capital of the company was declared. The meeting then dispersed after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL, which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

HERE THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

The King's decision to hold the Coronation to-morrow was prompted in no small degree by his Majesty's wellknown consideration for others. Westminster Abbey is not warmed, and were the ceremony to be held on a cold day late in the autumn those who had to be in their places for hours beforehand would not merely suffer discomfort, but, in cases of persons well on in life, run a very serious risk.

No little confusion exists in the public mind in connection with the family relationship of Cecils and Balfours. Lord Salisbury has five sons and two daughters. Viscount Cranborne, the eldest son, is Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord Hugh Cecil, the youngest son, is member for Greenwich and chief of the "Hughligan" party in the House of Commons. Lord Salisbury's eldest daughter, Lady Beatrix Maud Cecil, is the wife of Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty. The old professional traditions of England's great families were adhered to at Hatfield. One of the younger sons, Lord William Cecil, entered the Church, and is now rector of Hatfield; another Lord Robert Cecil K.C., has a big practice at the Parliamentary Bar; a third, Lord Edward Cecil, entered the Army, is a Lieutenant-colonel in the Grenadier Guards and at present on duty in Egypt. Mr. Evelyn Cecil, the Conservative M. P. for Aston Manor, is a nephew of Lord Salisbury. He is the eldest son of Colonel Lord Eustache Cecil, the ex-Premier's younger brother.

Mr. Gladstone was at one time Prime Minister First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. When the latter offices are combined, only half the pay of the First Lord is drawn by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. No. 10, Downing-street, which is often called the official residence of the Prime Minister, is, to speak exactly, the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury.

The signature of another doctor, "A. R. Bankart," is now attached to the bulletins of the King's health. Dr. Bankart, who is a son of Mr. Bankart of Eastbourne, was educated at Edinburgh, and became a surgeon in the Royal Navy in 1895. He has been the naval surgeon on board the royal yacht for several years. Her late Majesty Queen Victoria conferred on him the M. V. O. in 1898.

The Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, who has just been made the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Transvaal was, it is interesting to recall, the first Colonial Governor appointed by King Edward, after his accession. Sir Arthur Lawley, previous to going to Western Australia was for three years Administrator of Matabeleland, so he knows South Africa well. He is a younger brother of Lord Wenlock, Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales. The family motto is, "Je veux de bonne guerre," which has been roughly translated, "I'm all for fair fighting." Sir Arthur has himself seen some fighting, for he was a subaltern in the 10th Hussars throughout the Suakim expedition of 1884.

The mythes that grow up round famous men often become as famous as the men themselves. A notable instance is the story which meets one at every corner that Lord Kitchener is dead to all emotions, that he is never known to smile. Several correspondents have written to the "Express" to testify that Lord Kitchener was "smiling all over his face" as he drove through London. As one of them expressed it: "It doubled our pleasure in greeting Lord Kitchener to see how genuinely pleased he was at his reception." And now "T.P.," in this week's "M.A.P.," writes:—"I saw him listen to a debate on himself in the House of Commons; and his emotions of pleasure, of amusement, of profound interest, were written on his face in lines as transparent as the lines of Mr. Gladstone's expressive countenance. Kitchener is very great; but he is also very human."

"British top hats are still considered the best, and are much valued here," writes the British Consul at Berlin. So the top hat ranks with the prophet and the negress as something that has little honour in its own country. From the same authority in the Berlin capital we learn that the German is paying more attention than formerly to the cut of his coat. Even among learned professors, who were supposed to consider a fashionably-cut coat a puerile weakness, worthy only of contempt, one sees now that the etailor is a more important person than he used to be. "British stuffs and British tailoring as before hold their own".

Lord Salisbury had two sisters; the elder married Mr. Beresford-Hope, P.C. and M.P. for many years for Cambridge University, and the second married Mr. Balfour, of Whittinghame, also a member of Parliament. Mr. Arthur Balfour, the present Prime Minister, is the eldest son of this marriage. Mr. Gerald Balfour, the President of the Board of Trade, is the fourth son, being five years younger than his more famous brother Colonel Eustache Balfour, commanding the London Scottish.

The number of Balfours in public life leads to much confusion. Lord Balfour of Burleigh is not only no relation to the Prime Minister, but does not even bear his name. Bruce is the family name of the Secretary of State for Scotland, "Balfour of Burleigh" being only his title. The Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, Lord Justice-General of Scotland, on whom a peerage was conferred at the Coronation, is no relation to Mr. Arthur Balfour. There are two other Balfours in the House of Commons, who may come of the clan, but are not of the kin of the Prime Minister. Mr. C. B. Balfour, Conservative M. P. for Hornsey, and Mr. K. R. Balfour, Conservative M. P. for Christchurch.

The way of the world with its heroes is wittily epitomised by "Judge," a comic paper of New York, in this brief dialogue:—We met the people going one way with their arms loaded with beauteous flowers. "Whither do ye drift?" we asked. "We go," they explained, "to adorn the graves of our dead heroes." Later on we met them with their arms full of bricks. "And now where?" we asked again. "To throw these at our living heroes," they again explained, with pitying smiles for our dumbness.

Off Dover the other day a fine specimen of that well-known sea fish the electric ray was caught. This item of news suggests an entirely new style of interesting paragraphs in the not far distant future. For instance:—A Marconigram was caught yesterday afternoon and taken to Bow-street, where it was charged with wandering at large without visible means of support. A flashlight has been taken by the police in the act of passing counterfeit coin. The other afternoon a little girl after butterflies caught a strange thing in her butterfly net. On inspection it was found to be a remarkably fine specimen of the missing heliogram. It has been restored to its original owner. A gay young electric spark has been run in for frightening horses in the neighbourhood of the new tramway.

Swiss ladies have, as a rule, very good skins, and the following is one of the simple little recipes in vogue for preserving the complexion:—"The juice of melons and cucumbers, the petals of lilies of the valley, green peas, 4ozs. powdered fine white sugar, 1oz. camphor, 1oz. borax, a little wild chicory, a few briony roots, the crumbs of three rolls, a dash of burrage, a pint of white wine, and the stewed flesh of six young pigeons." The concoction needs twenty-one days to distil, at the end of which period you will, if you have mixed the ingredients properly, possess the true secret of perpetual beauty, which is not inappropriately called "Pigeon's Milk."

Oh, for Chinese servants! sigh worthy people of both sexes in England when the third cook this year gives warning within the month. But even Chinese servants are not undiluted blessings. In Shanghai the other day an enterprising Celestial cook, when his master was away up country converted, or perverted, as you will, the kitchen into a gambling hell. He was doing a thriving trade when an inquisitive policeman stepped down the area.

Twenty guineas is by no means an extravagant price for a man to pay for a really good Panama hat, writes a correspondent. In New York, a few summers ago, one hundred guineas was given for a perfect Panama. The hatter, in order to test its durability and high quality, soaked it for six months in a hermetically sealed barrel of water. When taken out and dried, the beautiful straw had not suffered in the least. Such a hat, of course, outlasts a lifetime.

We complain of a dearth of British playwrights, but in the United States there is a grater lack of talent, says the "New York Sun": "A proposition has been made by the Playsmiths' Union to have Congress tax all foreign dramas 10 per cent., in order to give the playsmiths a chance on their own stages." But a modest 10 per cent. will not save the American stage from an influx of British brains.

An enterprising philologist, American, of course, is compiling a dictionary of curse lore. The precise need for such a work of reference is not very clearly to be seen, though, doubtless, it may on occasions be of service to the Speaker of the House of Commons. The compilation of an exhaustive swearword dictionary is a herculean task. "By jove," and "By gum," are easy enough of explanation, but who can trace the derivation of the popular American expression, "By cripes"? Like the New Century Dictionary, however, the work is to be the result of cooperation.

It is not always safe to let the office boy "decline with thanks," but the following is a gem in its unconscious humour and strict logic:—"The editor is much obliged for the offer of the accompanying M.S., which he accordingly returns with many thanks."

PURELY PERSONAL.

Now that Lord Kitchener once more takes his place as the foremost soldier-figure in England, people are creating all kinds of imaginary Kitcheners—very different from the real man. This is always done; popular heroes become legendary always and everywhere. One of the first things to be said about him, of course, is that he is quite different from the ordinary man; free from all his weaknesses; a machine, a being without emotion; indifferent to applause; loathing public notice; above all things, a woman-hater.

This, however, is all nonsense. Lord Kitchener likes applause; is keenly ambitious; loves hearing himself discussed; and is by no means indifferent to the smiles of the fair. He differs from other men in placing ambition as the first of man's passions, and is strong enough never to allow anything else to take the supreme place in his life. His freedom from female ties is largely due to the fact that he spent so many of his years practically in the desert—far away from their influence, and the very common and human fault of shyness probably accounts, when he got back to civilised life, for his failure ever to ask any of the many women in love with him to marry him.

A good many people will be surprised, if not shocked, to hear that so great a man as Kitchener can know the meaning of shyness; and yet it is so. The other day, at Pretoria, when he was holding the great and final review of his troops before they and he dispersed to the far corners of the earth, one of his duties was to fix on to the dresses of the nurses the badges which they had earned by their brave conduct during the war. Close observers saw that Kitchener was shy, awkward, did the work badly, and that even the deep red-brick of his complexion became visibly redder as he was doing this unaccustomed work. In fact, the great general blushed – the fit of shyness came over him, and he was unable to control it.

Similarly with the supposed hatred of Kitchener for public applause and popular demonstration. As is pointed out by even his admirers, there is no man who has shown on so many occasions a splendid insight into dramatic situation. There has never been one of his great events which has not been so stage-managed as to produce the greatest possible dramatic effect. When he was advancing on Omdurman, for instance, he cut the wire between Egypt and home for several days—they were the last days that still intervened between him and the crowning victory. This mysterious and sinister veil, which all at once was drawn between England and her forces, heightened the mystery, the suspense, the passionate interest in the last hours of the great struggle; and when Kitchener permitted the veil to be lifted again, it was to display to a people almost maddened with suspense the bloody field on which lay crushed for ever the broken and scattered forces of the Mahdi.

And again when this victory was completed and when Kitchener stood in the middle of the town where Gordon had died, surely it was a very high and keen sense of the dramatic which impelled Kitchener to hold a funeral service to Gordon's memory. Here, indeed, in sober, solemn unexceptionable fashion, was the final triumph of civilisation over barbarism heralded and commemorated to all the world.

The thanksgiving service at Pretoria, again, was stagemanaged with wonderful skill; and, what is more, with wonderful good taste and good feeling. I am no judge of Kitchener as a general, and I believe that it is not as a general in the usual sense of the word that he is esteemed most highly by those who know him best. Indeed, it is said that on the battlefield he is not at his best, but at his worst, and that the iron self-control he shows elsewhere disappears there; and at Paardeberg he was responsible for one of the least successful and most bloody of the frontal attacks of the whole war. It is in the vast preparations on the march; in the careful and ceaseless adaptation of means to ends; in the spirit of incessant activity which his own energy conveys as an infection; in his stern command over men; it is in these things that the greatness of Kitchener as a soldier lies, and not in the mysteries of strategy or tactics.

But there is one thing which Kitchener undoubtedly is, and that is a great and inspired diplomatist. He must have tremendous powers of adaptation and observation. Before he became the great Egyptian General, he had so trained himself in the languages and in the spirit of the East that probably he could have gone among many of the tribes and past as one of the Arabs. And his victory was as much the result of his power of learning through native sources, the movements and purposes of the enemy as of his vigilant eye over food and transport. And similarly when he got into that dreadfully nasty and difficult tangle with Major Marchand at Fashoda, it was his wondrous tact that at once asserted the supremacy of England, and spared the French officer humiliations that might have made war inevitable. That stroke of sending Marchand some food and wine, and offering him all the hospitality of the English camp, was a masterpiece; only Kitchener would have had the ready wit to do it.

It was exactly the same quality that enabled Kitchener to bring the Boer leaders finally over to peace. What a fine specimen that was of true diplomatic skill when Kitchener slapped De Wet on the back with "Don't sulk, De Wet"; it was perhaps some saying like this that broke finally the Boer hesitations and made peace. And these same qualities were to be seen in the arrangement of that thanksgiving service at Pretoria. There was no march past, there was no hymn of triumph among those sung; nothing was done which might, by a show of insolent victory, have outraged the feeling of the gallant enemy that had been conquered, all of which showed the true statesman and the inspired diplomat under the general's tunic.

Kitchener is undoubtedly English by blood, and yet it was something that he was born in Kerry, and that he spent many of his early years there. Kerry is a county where the peasants are all gentlemen and ladies in bearing, in manner, in thought, and in feeling. Soft as their own skies—gentle, friendly, courteous—they probably taught to the tall and lanky stripling who roved over their mountains something of the flexibility which has proved the turning-point in eventful moments in his history and in that of his country.

But again do not figure Kitchener as superhuman. I saw him listen to a debate on himself in the House of Commons; and his emotions of pleasure, of amusement, of profound interest, were written on his face in lines as transparent as the lines of Mr. Gladstone's expressive countenance. Kitchener is very great; but he is also very human.

Whatever be the outside feeling, the succession of Mr. Balfour to the greatest office in the Empire is universally popular inside the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour is undoubtedly the best-liked personality in the assembly. Even the very faults which are urged against him by his severer critics, are there part of his personality. He is said to be slack and indifferent and too yielding by some among his own party; but this his political opponents interpret into a certain large tolerance of temper and judgment, which makes him easy to deal with. It is amusing sometimes to see Mr. Balfour cheered by the Liberals, while below the gangway on his own side of the House, Lord Hugh Cecil sits pale and angry, his long thin hands twitching in nervous excitement, because his leader and relative has made some concession to the archenemies in the Nonconformist camp.

Mr. Balfour is, curiously enough, more popular on the Irish benches than in any part of the House; the reason this should be regarded as peculiar, is that he and they had perhaps the fiercest fight of the generation in the old battling days, and he did not spare them nor they him. But those were days when he was more combative than he is now in his more sedate middle age; and most of his opponents on the Irish benches have either disappeared from Irish politics or, like himself, have left behind the first morning of their political youth. In any case, Mr. Balfour is always unusually considerate and polite to the Irish Members, and they are always very considerate to him.

He succeeds to his great office at a time of some difficulty. The Education Bill, which he has the duty of steering through the House of Commons, is a very contentious measure, raising many passions, and it is being fiercely fought line by line. Its fate is, therefore, a little uncertain, and its fate involves to a certain extent the fate and prestige of Mr. Balfour. And the big majority behind him is heterogeneous as well as large, and lacks a certain cohesion. But on the other hand, the fact that the Premiership is in the House of Commons will give to the Government a consistent and continuous direction, which it badly wanted when under Lord Salisbury—who, in addition to the disadvantage of sitting in the House of Lords, was remote from most mundane affairs. There was a painful evidence of drift—especially lately in the Government—owing to Lord Salisbury's position and peculiarities; this will now be removed, and so a greater vigour may be found in Ministerial directions—all of which will be to the advantage of Mr. Balfour.

"THE HIGHER LAW OF MUTUAL SYMPATHY".

AND THE DIVORCE COURT.

In the Divorce Court on July 11, before Mr. Justice Barnes and a special jury, the case of Tombs v. Tombs came on for hearing. This was a petition presented by Mrs. Francis Tombs praying for the dissolution of her marriage with Mr. Frederick Tombs, described as a draper at Pembroke, a justice of the peace, and a gentleman who took considerable interest in Wesleyan Methodist affairs, being the leader of the choir of one of the chapels of the denomination in Pembroke. The allegations in the petition were denied.

In opening the case for the petitioner Mr. Inderwick said the respondent carried on business at Manchester House and Waterloo House, Pembroke. The petitioner had about £200 per annum in her own right. They were married in 1835 and lived happily for some years when the unhappiness began because the respondent flirted with the female shop assistants. Accusations of misconduct were made with regard to two of these assistants and also with another woman in the neighbourhood. Petitioner discovered certain letters which one of the women had written to the respondent. One began: "My dearest and only friend," and continued "I shall be glad to have you in to sing a couple of hymns to-morrow night. . . . I offer you my friendship though I know it is the friendship of a weak and erring woman. . . . Although you still say you are not my old man I say you are not legally but by the higher law of mutual sympathy.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC.

Mrs. Tombs, in her evidence, said she had to leave her husband in 1901. She had still carried on a fancy business in the same street as he did. She had never got back any of the money she had put into his business. She had posted the letters she had found in her own shop window for the public to see. (Laughter.) The respondent came to her place with six men, including a police-sergeant and his lawyer, and pitched all her goods about.

In cross-examination she denied in the presence of the police she called her husband "A skulking devil" and "A stinking hound." She knew what she said.

Mr. Justice Barnes: What did you say?—I said "You false hound, get out of my house."

Replying to further questions, she said she did not take a poker and say, "You devil, I'll kill you." She had no poker there. (Laughter.) She did not chase one of the shop girls about the house with a knife.

TROUBLE WITH THE GIRLS.

Mrs. Hughes, sister of the petitioner, spoke to the respondent's conduct towards his wife. She had been to their house at meal times, and if the petitioner was at the table the girl Harries, a dressmaker, would not come into tea, and when she did come he always made room for her next to himself. She had seen the respondent kiss Miss Harries.

Answering further questions, witness said she exhibited in her shop windows one of the letters of Miss Birchall to the respondent which her sister found. She did so because some people in the town wanted to see it. She first put it in for five minutes.

Why did you do it?—I cannot say. Miss Birchall was the cruel woman who broke my sister's heart.

Mr. Thomas, who up to last year had been some ten years in the employment of the respondent as a traveller, gave evidence as to Mr. Tomb's attitude towards some of the young women. He had been dismissed by the respondent. He had never made love to one of the lady assistants, but he did once send a note to one of them named Lizzie, and he knew that Mr. Tombs got possession of it, but he was not aware that in consequence respondent dismissed the girl. The note was a joke, because respondent's visits to the lady were a bye-word amongst the employes.

A number of witnesses gave evidence to show the frequent visits of the respondent to one of the young women.

Medical evidence was also given to negative the allegations against Miss Birchall.

Mr. Deane, for the respondent, said that as far as the cruelty was concerned it was entirely uncorroborated and frivolous. On the question of adultery he would call the young ladies with whom adultery was alleged, and they would give a direct denial, and tell the jury that they were groundless. Apart from the petitioner being the injured person, he would show that her conduct was such as to make the respondent's life unbearable.

The respondent then went into the witness-box and was examined by Mr. Le Bas. He was married to the petitioner in 1885 at Manchester House, Pembroke, where he started business. He lived fairly happily with the petitioner, but whenever there was any misunderstanding he always had to go to her to make it up. Miss Harries was last employed by him in 1887 as a milliner's assistant. The wife disliked her because she pleased the customers. He had never been guilty of any familiarity with Miss Harries.

Mrs. Tombs said that you put arms round her neck?—It is a devilish lie!

Mr. Justice Barnes: What?—It is a lie, my lord. He had never, continued witness, threatened his wife or anybody else with a knife in his life. With regard to Miss Birchall, he said he had known her family for 22 years. He was on very intimate terms with the family, and had assisted them in their business. He and Miss Birchall were both in the chapel choir. He was conductor and Miss Birchall was the organist. Whenever he visited Miss Birchall it was always on musical matters. He went with her twice to London. Once when Miss Birchall was about to open her shop, and on the second occasion, three or four years later, they went by excursion train and the carriage had other people in it all the time. Respondent then went on to recount the temper which his wife had shown. She would hear some trivial things, and then come into the shop in a rage. On more than one occasion he had slept on the counter in his lock-up shop because it was impossible to stop in his own room. On another occasion because she said she would have his life, he slept in the stable on the hay. In 1899 he took another room to sleep in. In 1900 he went to his wife's shop with a policeman and another person to get certain property that belonged to him. She called him "all the double-dyed villains, stinking hounds, and scamps that she could lay her tongue to." She threatened him with a poker and other articles of furniture. He denied that he had ever committed adultery with the woman Howell, or with Miss Birchall.

Cross examined: A sum of money amounting to £50 or £60 was paid to the girl Howell on the birth of her first child, but he did not advance the money to the man who paid it through his (respondent's) solicitor. It was his opinion that all these people who had come to give evidence against him on behalf of his wife were engaged in a conspiracy.

Counsel proceeded to deal with the letter to Miss Birchall, written in 1896, which Mrs. Tombs had found. "There are so many counter influences to drag you down that in my heart I don't blame you"—did not refer, the witness said, to respondent's wife. There were other counter influences. He could not remember what—"I love you in spite of any little failings of "yours" referred to. He had been out half the night in the streets. He could not remember whether it was in answer to a note he had sent to Miss Birchall.

"You say you need an honest friend. Now do you? If so don't refuse my friendship when I offer it. I know it is the friendship of a weak, erring woman but such as it is, in its fullest extent, it can never be anybody else's. You said one day years ago there is no love in me." Do you recollect her saying that?—I believe I did say something of the kind, but it was long ago. I cannot say if it was before my marriage.

She goes on—"I felt I have done wrong in ever showing you that there was, but when I saw your deep loving, sympathetic nature disappointed and crushed I could hold out no longer. I have often told you that you are dearer than self to me." Is that true?—In this way it was true. I said my wife had told me I was incompetent and not fit for public work and that sort of thing, and she said "Cheer up you have endeared yourself to me." I remember the sentence.

Then she writes asking you if you would meet her in prayer at half past ten o'clock. I dont wish to suggest anything irreverent, but what does it mean?—On the same day I believe the other men were praying with me at the same hour. It was not to pray together that she meant, but that both should pray at the same time.

Continuing, witness said that he did not visit Miss Birchall after his wife found the letter, and he gave up his choir leadership. He thought that that action on his part would induce his wife to visit the chapel.

His lordship desired to know how counsel proposed to deal with the medical evidence respecting Miss Birchall.

Mr. Inderwick said he would withdraw any allegations of adultery against Miss Birchall and ask the jury to say whether they were satisfied with the other charges.

The other young ladies charged were called and denied the charges, and a number of other witnesses were called with regard to Mr. Tombs' conduct towards his wife.

The jury found that the respondent had not been guilty of either cruelty or adultery. The petition was therefore dismissed.

By the death of Deputy-Surgeon Major Ford at Torquay a mighty hunter has passed away. His shooting book contained records of the deaths of 122 tigers, 35 panthers seven Indian lions and besides many bison, Ootacamund bulls, innumerable deer and there is no doubt he held a record so far as big games are concerned. For many years he had charge of the important hospital and station at Poona and when our present Sovereign came to India Dr. Ford was consulted by Sir Joseph Fayrer as to sporting arrangements for the then Prince of Wales. He was 81 years of age.

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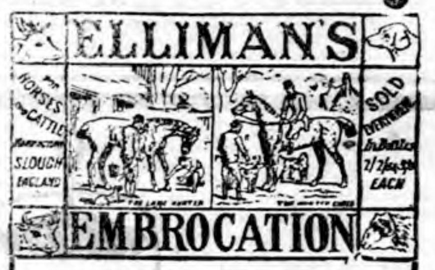

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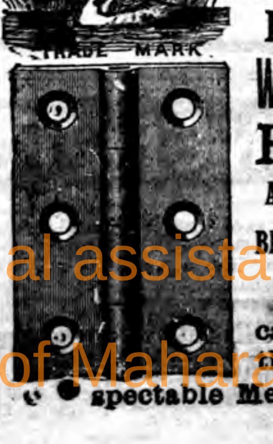

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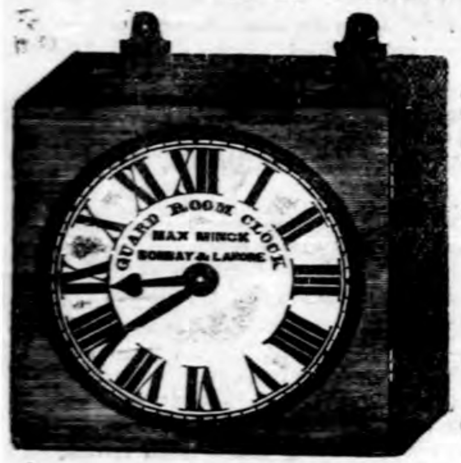

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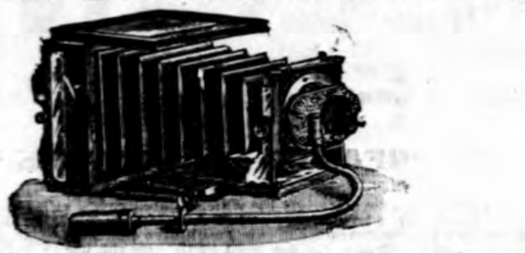

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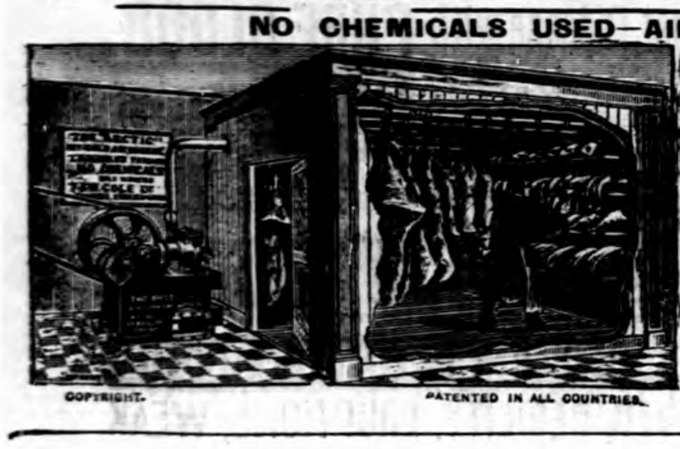

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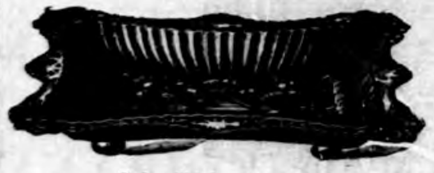

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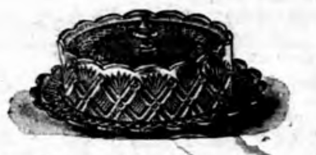

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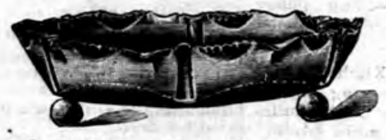

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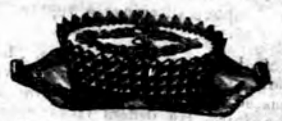

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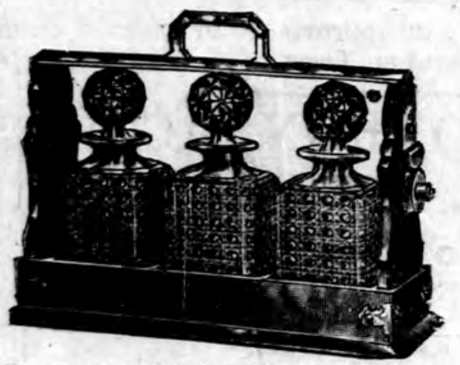

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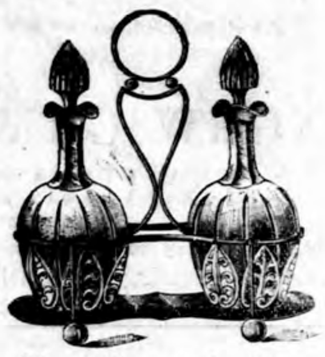

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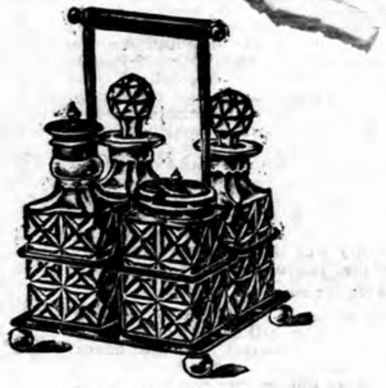

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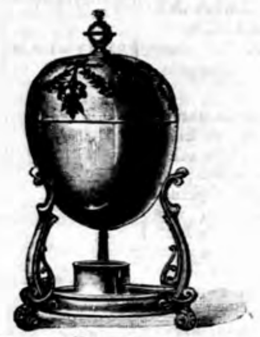

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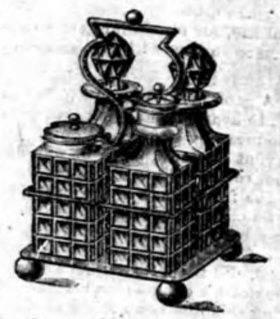

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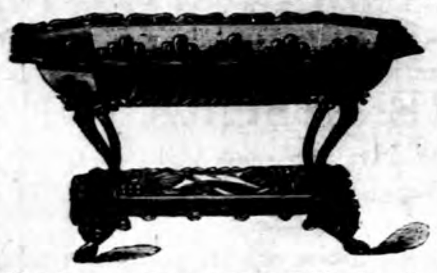

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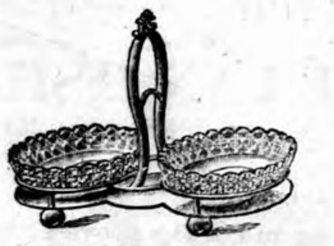

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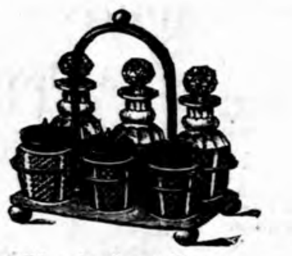

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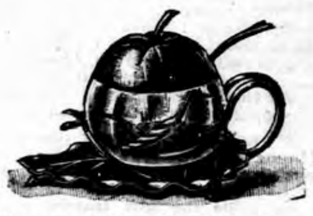

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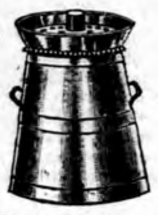

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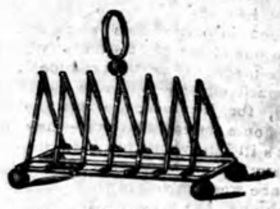

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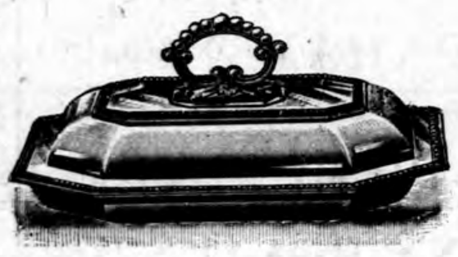

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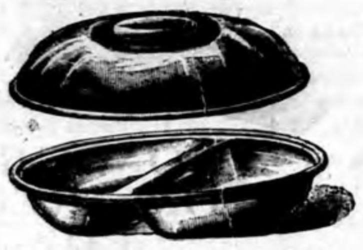

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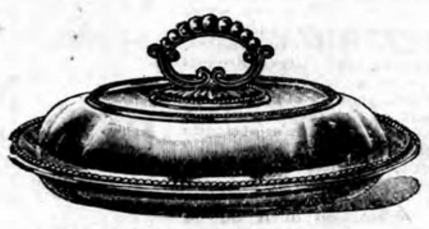

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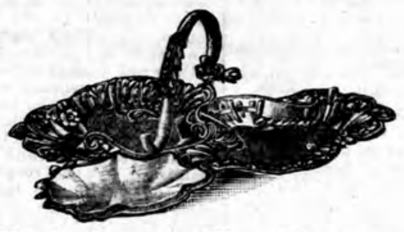

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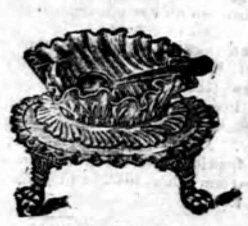

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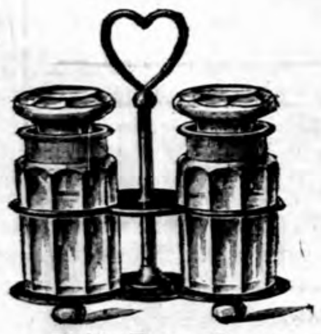
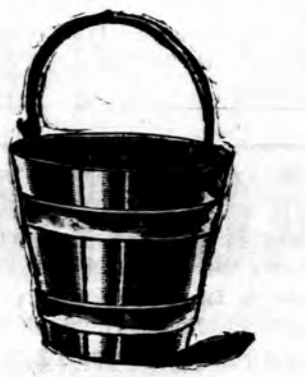
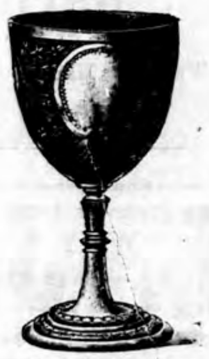


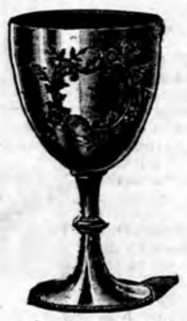
Pickle Frame, Rs. 16.



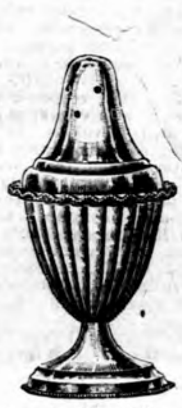
Ice Pail, Rs. 16.



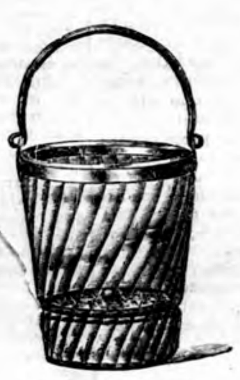
½ Pint, Rs. 20
¾ ,, ,, 24
1 ,, ,, 29
1½ ,, ,, 38



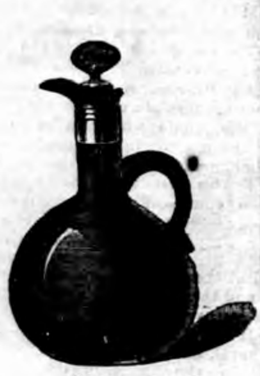
½ Pint, Rs. 14
¾ ,, ,, 18
1 ,, ,, 21
1½ ,, ,, 29



Pepper, Rs. 2-8.



Ice Pail, Rs. 10.



Spirit Bottle, Rs. 5-8.

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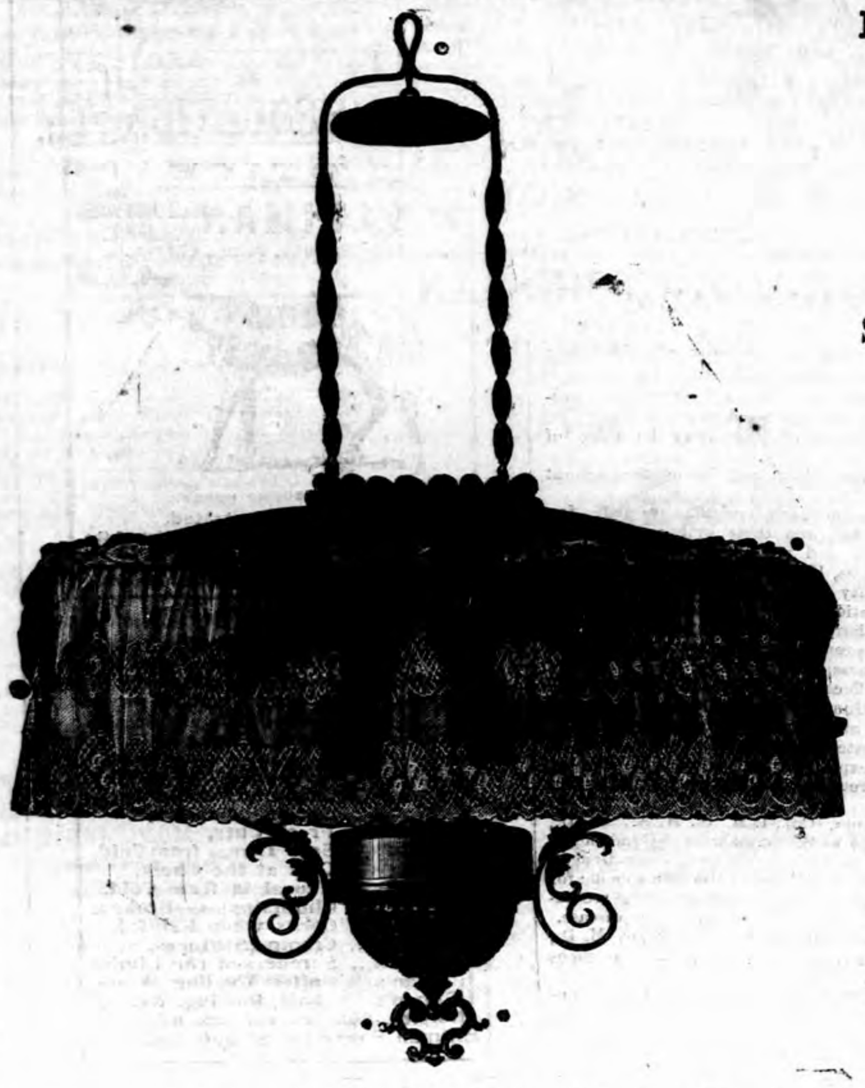

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